

Vol. 29

The NOR'WEST FARMER

Stanley Rackham — Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



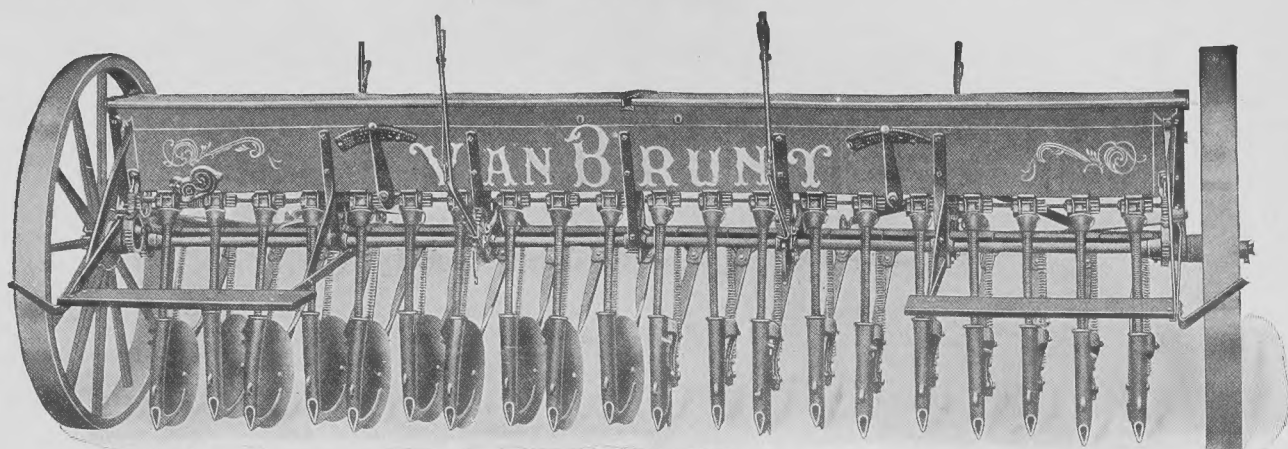
No. 22

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Light
Draft
Disc
Drills



New
1910
Boot
Discharge

Faultless work in any condition of soil on which a horse or engine can travel. Misses nowhere. Sticks at nothing.

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The Only Perfect Grain Planting Machine

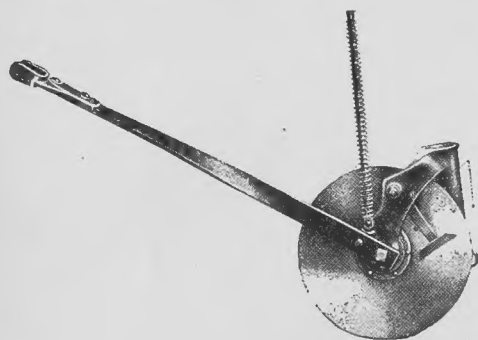
The model from which all clumsy copies have been made. Stronger and lighter by 300-400 pounds than imitations.

The first successful Single Disc with closed delivery was made by Van Brunt in 1900. Now, in 1910, Van Brunt again revolutionizes the business of seeding by producing the boot and discharge **WITHIN** instead of outside the circle of the disc. The direct effect of this is that the seed is actually planted at the required depth. Not a single grain is left on top of the soil or so near the surface that the first strong wind or heavy shower exposes it. This cannot happen with the

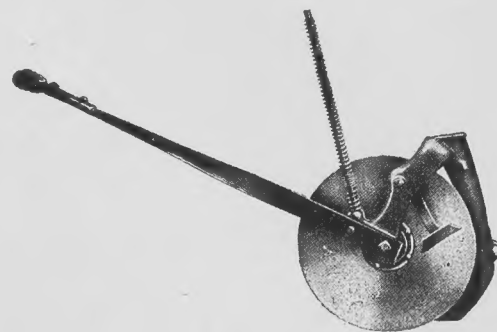
Van Brunt New Model

In 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Single, Double Disc and Shoe Interchangeable

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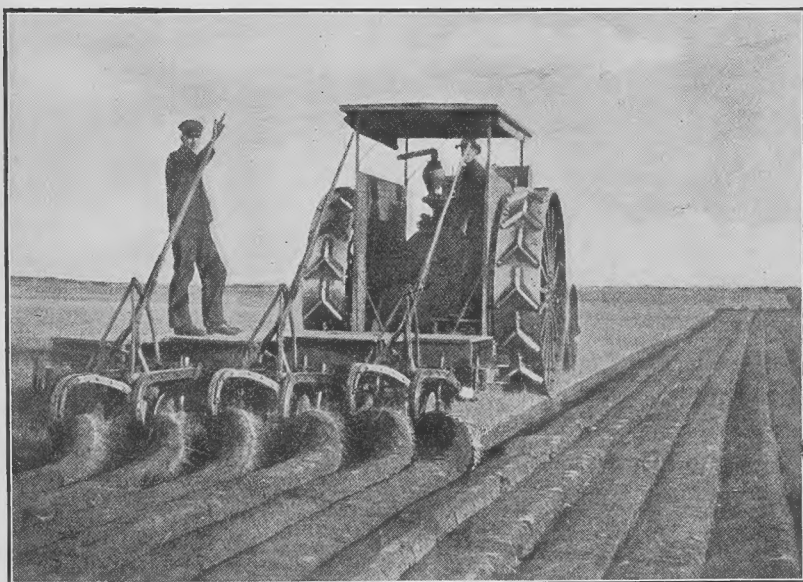


NEW STYLE



OLD STYLE

John Deere Engine Plows



A Six Bottom John Deere Engine Plow. Outfit of Jas. G. Henry, Guernsey, Sask. Note Quality of Work.

A gauge wheel runs between each pair of bottoms making it possible to use rolling coulters in the right way. Beams carry stubble, turf and stubble, or breaker bottoms. And John Deere Bottoms have never been equalled for quality of work and light draft.

We have just published a new book which is the best thing ever put out on engine plows. It is FREE on request. Ask for Package No. 50.

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Labor most advantageously employed is the most productive.

The two men operating the engine plowing outfit shown here will do from fifty to one hundred per cent more work than six men and teams operating single bottom plows.

Therefore, the profit on their labor is greater.

Or, to put it another way, the resulting crop costs less and is consequently more profitable.

This principle of the economical use of labor is one of the essentials of profitable farming.

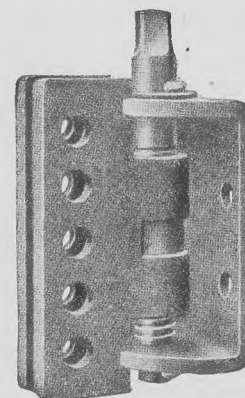
John Deere Engine Plows are built to operate most economically.

And to do the best work.

Here are a few important features.

Indestructible bridge-like steel frame carried on three easy running wheels and covered with perfectly level platform. Plows attached to frame in pairs, each pair being operated by a single lever. One man can operate a John Deere Engine Plow, regardless of size. Each beam point is attached to a screw clevis so plows can be given exactly the right adjustment.

This is the Screw Clevis. Found only on John Deere Engine Plows.



Gives the Plows an Absolutely Accurate Adjustment.

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The Fleury Pulverizer

Pulverizes and Packs the Soil

How a Pulverizer Helps

A good seed bed is composed of a fine mellow soil well packed to ensure capillary connection with the subsoil.

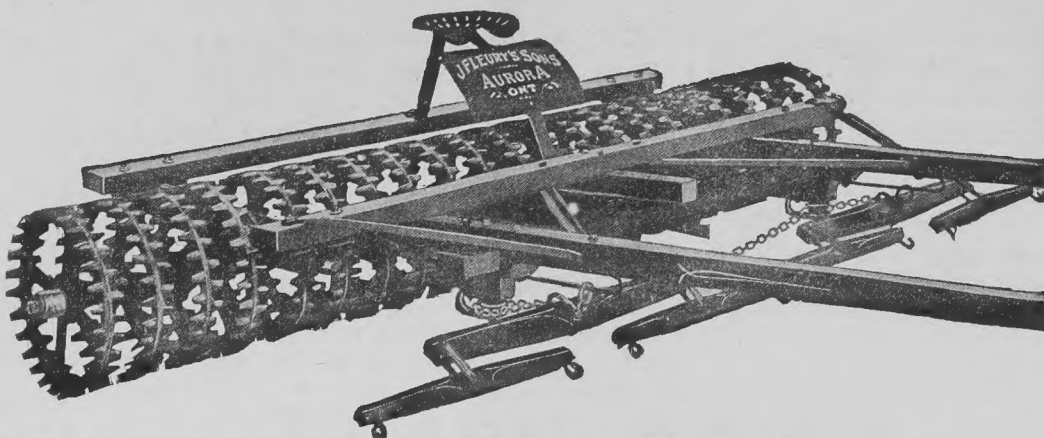
Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

This is why a good pulverizer should be a part of your equipment. Other things being equal it insures better crops.

It is often necessary to plow land when it will break up into large chunks or clods. In such a case, a pulverizer is indispensable for fining the soil.

The fact is, almost any soil is benefited by being pulverized and packed after plowing, regardless of its condition.

Light, loose, soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.



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In the first place it is sufficiently heavy for its work there is no necessity for weighting.

The sections are so constructed that they pulverise all lumps and pack the soil so it is in good seed condition. At the same time, it helps to produce a surface mulch which holds moisture.

It does the work of both a pulverizer and a land roller.

Also, this pulverizer is sufficiently flexible to accommodate itself to rolling land.

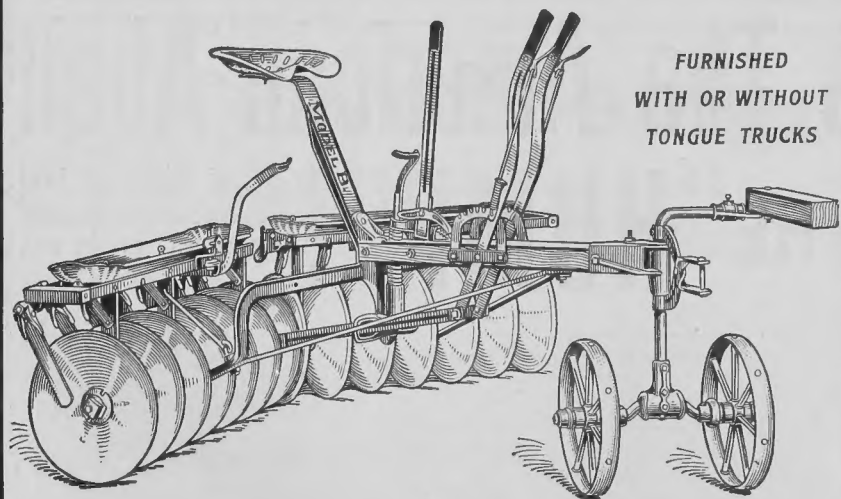
Besides this, it is very durable. It has bushings that take the wear instead of the wheels. The ends of the wheel hubs are chilled which reduces the end wear on the wheels.

These are a few of the excellent features of the FLEURY PULVERIZERS. Ask us for further information.

Fleury Pulverizers are made in the following sizes :

16 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 1 pole. 22 Section, 2 pole. 24 section 2 pole.
22 section, 2 pole, pulley hitch, with double-trees. 24 section, 2 pole, pulley hitch, with double-trees.
22 section with tongue truck

Deere Model B Disc Harrow



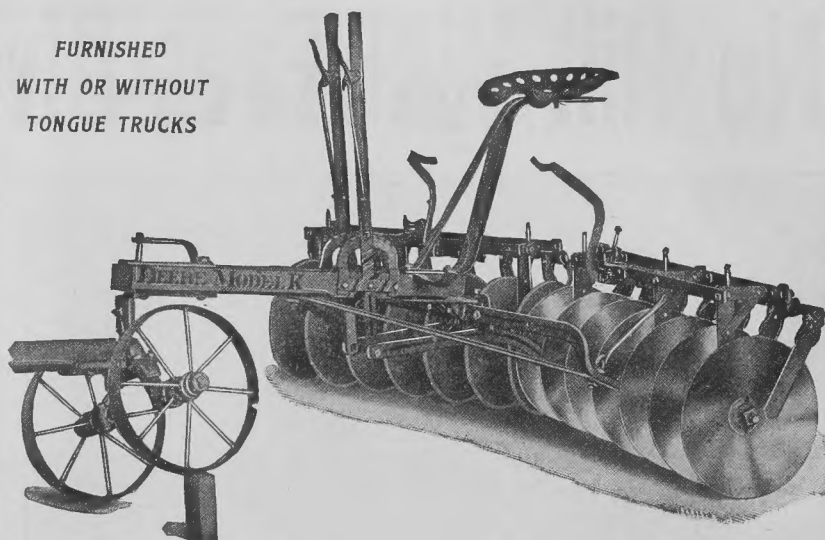
FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverising the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever with Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars enables you to govern your disc. They can't push up in the centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction are : Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

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Deere Model K Disc Harrow



FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

A STRONG substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. Disc Blades are made of the best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Revers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and hillside work.

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Both of the above styles of Disc Harrows are excellent tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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An Agricultural College == In Your Home ==

No farmer or farmer's son need any longer suffer from the disadvantage of being unable to attend an Agricultural College or for any reason to obtain the most complete information which the very highest authorities can give on the subject of **Scientific Agriculture**.

The Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada has been established to give a complete course of 22 separate lessons with a mass of supplementary reading—every line of it thoroughly practical and of a value to the farmer that cannot be stated in dollars and cents. Every line of matter sent out by the school is written by an authority whose reputation is known throughout the Dominion of Canada.

This educational course is not merely a mass of reading. It is a concise, progressive scheme of systematic study—written in plain terms that no man or boy can fail to understand. The first principles are laid down in the opening lessons and the course continues by easy progressive stages, the set purpose being to excite and maintain a keen interest at every point in every phase of farming operations. **No man can be successful in anything he is not in love with.** The effect of this course is to make every student take up his life's work with **all the enthusiasm of a hobby.** Every student gets individual supervision by mail and the utmost pains are taken to explain all difficulties.

There is More Money in this than in a Year's Crop

When you have a clear UNDERSTANDING of the WHY and the WHEREFORE of the operations of the great Natural Laws you are working with, does it not increase your interest in them? Our course holds the INTEREST at high water mark all the time. So simple are the lessons that the dullest pupil may be intelligently applying his knowledge from the first to his day's work on the farm.

Among Contributing Authorities to the Course are:

Professor S. A. Bedford of Manitoba Agricultural College; Professor Lee; Mr. James Murray, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm; Professor H. L. Bolley, North Dakota Agricultural College; Professor W. H. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, and others equally eminent in their profession—each man concentrating his work on the special subject to which he has devoted his life.

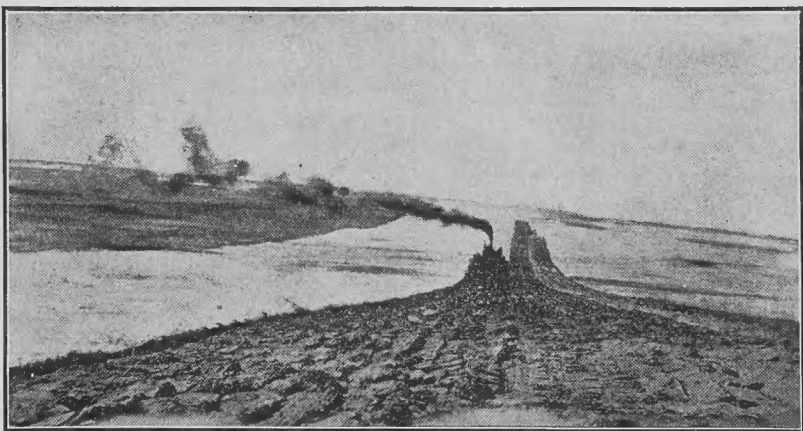
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Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada Ltd.

212 Rookery Building, Winnipeg

No Hill Will Ever Give The American-Abell THE "HUMP"!

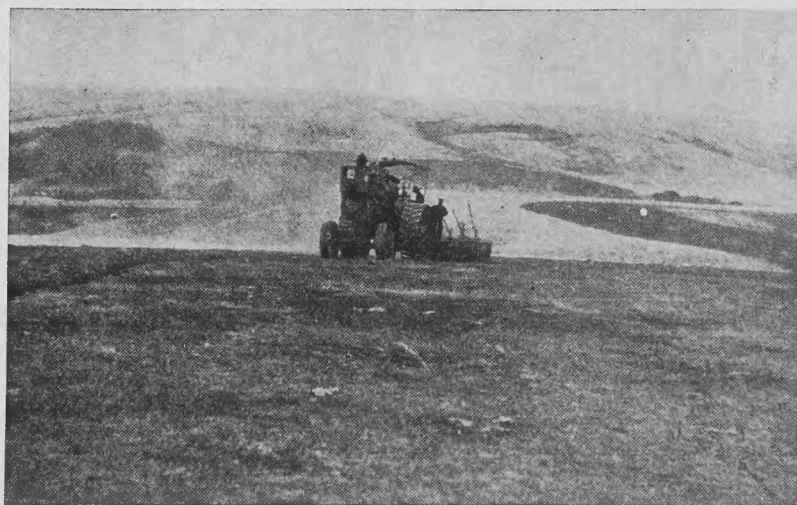
Hill or Dale, Scrub Land or level Prairie, it never "eases off" and its work is perfect.



40 minutes' work of a 32 h.p. American Abell Plow Engine after dinner, owned and operated by Alex. Creelman, Gull Lake

MR. FARMER—What are you there for if not to make profit? The business of the "Cock-o'-the-North" line is to make large profits. It cannot help itself. The difference between anything else in power you have ever been accustomed to and the American-Abell outfit is in plain terms **A Big Income** in favor of the **Cock o' the North Line**.

Don't take our word for it. Let us refer you to some of your neighbors who are using it and will tell you just what it DOES.



26 h.p. American-Abell Plow Engine saving single-handed the keep of 25 horses, and earning the wages of six men for Pope & Sons, Carlton, Alta.

SAVES TIME because it has no breaking down habit.
SAVES MONEY in repairs that are never required.
SAVES TEMPER because it is always in trim, and is
SAVING ALL THE TIME

American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, Limited
Winnipeg Regina Calgary Edmonton

"Trifles Make Perfection AND Perfection Is NO TRIFLE"

Looking at a group of very fine specimens of Cabinet-making, any casual observer will say they are **Pianos**. They all look alike and are probably intended for pianos, but between one and another there may be all the difference that there is between a splendidly draped wax effigy and

A Living Queen of Song

That is just the interval that separates the wooden, soul-less pieces of gaudily decorated furniture that are foisted as "musical instruments" on a too-confiding public and the

Martin-Orme PIANO

and its companion in
Musical art—the

Player Piano

This company will sell any of their matchless instruments to any reputable householder at the lowest price for which **any high-class and lasting pianoforte or piano-combination can be obtained, on terms of payment to suit the purchaser.**

An absolute guarantee of
satisfaction given or
Money refunded

Write us at once for full particulars :

A. E. SOULIS & CO.

328 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG

Sole Agents in Western Canada for

The Martin-Orme Co.

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Serving and Conserving.

It was a good point that that eminent Canadian educator and agriculturist, Dr. James W. Robertson, made the other day when he said that there was a "vast difference between conserving our resources and saving them out of use." Dr. Robertson is a member of the Conservation Commission of Canada; and his words come with authority.

He is right. It is not by keeping what we have from being used that we get more. It is rather The farmer who bin when sowing time the straight and narrow is that scattereth, and there is that with-hold-but it tendeth to pov-

Now the applica- a long time at a dollar decide to invest it in They are afraid that come back to them and many more come in dollars and cents to And the better the the returns.

Some Really
Good Folks
Seem to be
Penny Wise
and Pound
Foolish . .

Do your neighbours hold these wrong views? Are they penny wise and pound foolish? Couldn't you speak a word to them about the need of taking such a paper as this? If you could, we have a suggestion for you. Look up our announcement entitled "Distributing Dollars" on page 1318.

Look into the matter. It will pay you.

Best Land— Greatest Opportunities

in the gift of Canada in these days certainly lie along the track of the

Canadian Northern Railway

With the extension of this marvellous transportation system through the Great Saskatchewan Valley, the very choicest opportunities are now at the disposal of any one who seeks the chance of a life-time in rich, virgin

Farm Lands, Store-Keeping, Hotels, etc.

Exceptional Openings for Professional Men

are to be had everywhere in the great development that is taking place in this greatest and richest of the Western Provinces.

New towns are being established with extraordinary rapidity all along the line.

GET IN
NOW!

Write us for prices and particulars. If you are seeking Free Government Lands, we can guide you.

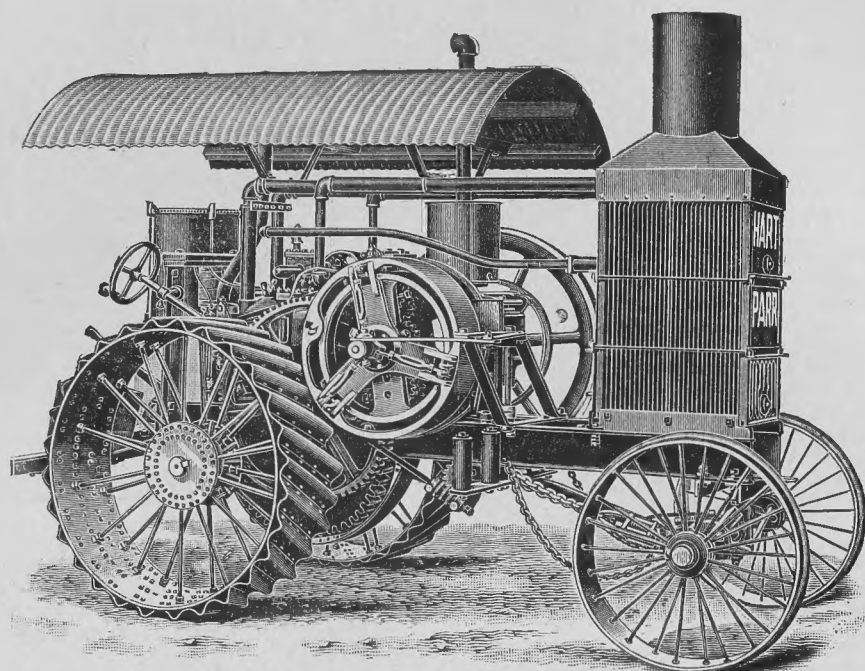
Davidson & McRae

General Agents

Winnipeg, Man.

==RIGHT IS MIGHT==

The wrong tool costs more money than ten right ones---Therefore, where it is a question of making or losing money, get the right tool



The Hart-Parr Modern Farm Horse

is the right "tool" for the man who starts out with the purpose not only of making his farm pay, but of making it **a constantly increasing source of income.** It will do what no horse and no combination of horses is capable of doing. In preparing your seed bed so that not a drop of its germinating moisture will run to waste **you must plow deep,** tear up the clods and pulverize the surface soil so that not a lump can be seen so large as a sparrow's egg.

The Hart-Parr Gas Tractor is positively **The Right Tool for the Job.** It will get the plow bottoms down uniformly to just the right depth, at the same time pulling behind them the heaviest harrow and pulverizer that can be effectively employed in the work. **Kerosene costing only 11c. in Winnipeg is its best fuel**

Hart-Parr Co., 28 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Hitherto the Price of these two papers has been \$1.75, but this year

The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, (Winnipeg)

AND

The Nor'-West Farmer

Are being offered at the low figure of **\$1.50**

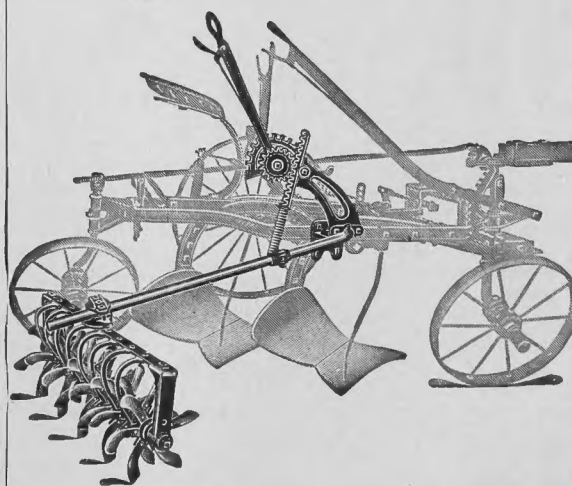
Other combinations may appear from time to time, and other apparently attractive offers may be made, but unless they include these two—each representing the high water mark in its own particular field—the combination can hardly be considered an all round perfect one.

These two papers, the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, (Winnipeg,) the leading Weekly newspaper in Western Canada, and the Nor'-West Farmer, the leading Farmers' illustrated magazine, considered singly, rank high, but when combined they make an irresistibly attractive club, and when quoted together at the ridiculously low figure of \$1.50 for both, it does not require a man of very great parts to see that this is the newspaper bargain of the year. Offer good only for a limited time. Subscribe now.

Nor'-West Farmer, 191
Winnipeg

Find enclosed sum of \$1.50 for which send to the address below the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, and The Nor'-West Farmer for one year.

Provide for a Dry Season



Not since the Deluge has there been one year of the world's history in which there has happened an insufficiency of moisture for the crops of the earth.

It has varied in quantity from season to season but no disaster has occurred in a

YEAR OF SCARCITY

that might not be traced to man's ignorance or wastefulness in the use of his own portion.

STORE THE MOISTURE

that you have allowed to escape to the clouds all those years by your primitive method of cultivating the land.

YOU CAN DO IT BY USING A

Kramer Rotary Harrow

By this wonderful plow attachment it can be done perfectly, at little cost, and a faultless seed bed made in one operation with the process of plowing.

GREATEST TILLAGE TOOL ON THE MARKET

As a combined harrow, packer and pulverizer it will bring you a bumper crop and pay for itself in one season. Write at once for full particulars to

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina
Edmonton, Saskatoon

Exclusive Selling Agents in Canada for
THE KRAMER CO., Winnipeg and Paxton, Ill.

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 29. No. 22.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 21, 1910.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Synopsis of Report of Saskatchewan Elevator Commission.

Statement Issued by the Government of Saskatchewan.

The report of the Elevator Commission appointed February 28, 1910, by the Saskatchewan Government has been handed to Premier Scott. It is a bulky document embracing 188 typewritten pages and the commission is unanimous in all its findings. Public interest largely centres upon the commission's finding in the matter of ownership and operation of initial elevators, and on this point it may be briefly stated that the commission favor none of the schemes outlined before them in their entirety but have evolved a solution embodying what appears to them to be the best features of several. Government ownership and operation, municipal ownership and operation, state aided farmers' elevators, and all the various modifications of these plans are alike discarded as faulty in some important particular, nor does the existing system receive unqualified commendation.

The solution offered by the commission takes the form of a co-operative joint stock company, owned entirely by the agriculturists of the province, upon the directorate and executive body of which the government shall have no representation whatever. It is suggested that a minimum of 15 per cent. shall be paid up by the farmers upon such of the \$50 shares of the company as are subscribed for, that the maximum number of shares allotted to any one person shall be ten, and that 25 elevators be the minimum number proposed to be operated by the company before the central body can be organized and governmental assistance called for. It is suggested that this assistance take the form of a loan for each elevator, such loans to be secured by mortgages and to be repayable in twenty equal instalments, principal and interest. The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are named as suitable provisional directorate to carry the plan to the

point where a permanent directorate can be elected.

For the purpose of securing the maximum amount of local control consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors, the commission recommended that each elevator be a separate unit or "local" in the company, with a local board elected by the local shareholders. Each such "local" shall contribute one representative to the organization and subsequent annual meetings, at which the board of directors

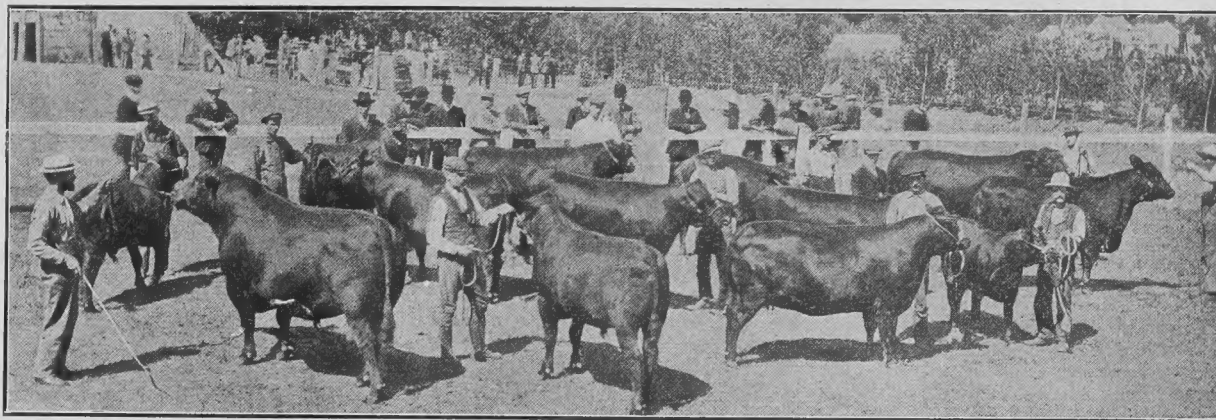
housie University, Nova Scotia; George Langley, M.L.A., of Redberry, Sask., and F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This body held pre-arranged and widely advertised sittings at leading centres throughout the province of Saskatchewan and received evidence from a large number of farmers representing all shades of thought and temperament. In response to a request from the commission for a draft bill embodying their views, the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association submitted a lengthy memorandum expressing their views and outlining what they considered to be a feasible and adequate solution of the problem.

The commission then adjourned to Winnipeg and there took evidence from the Grain Inspector, the Warehouse Commissioner, and the various interests comprising the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Minneapolis, Chicago, and Kansas City were also visited in order that the sample

towards solving a most intricate problem.

The Viewpoint of the Commission.

Chapter one of the report deals with the farmers' claim upon the provincial government and sets forth that "Agriculture is pre-eminently the industry of Saskatchewan, and grain growing is pre-eminently the form that that industry takes. A more diversified agriculture would give a stronger basis for the prosperity of the country, but for the present, and probably for many years to come, the growing of grain must be regarded as the source of the wealth of the province." In closing this chapter the viewpoint of the commission is thus set forth in no uncertain terms: "The point of view therefore from which this commission started was that in Saskatchewan the interests of agriculture are supreme. The commission may err in its views about any particular scheme of government aid, but its sympathy from the beginning to the end of its work was



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle on display at the Brandon Fair, 1910. Some of these same cattle will be exhibited at the Chicago International next week.

of the whole company would be elected. It is further suggested that the stock subscribed at each "local" should be equal to the cost of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each "local."

The Taking of Evidence.

It will be generally remembered that the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission was composed of three members, these being Professor Robert Magill, of Dal-

market, exchange, and inspection system of each place might be investigated at first hand.

The report based upon the information derived from the sources outlined above contains eleven chapters and an appendix comprising nineteen tables and documents. It is without a doubt the most complete and exhaustive analysis of the grain trade of Western Canada in all its bearings and ramifications that has yet been presented to the public, aside altogether from the recommendations of the commission, and the thanks of the country are due to the members of that body for their untiring efforts

entirely and without qualification for the growers of grain."

The charges against the present system are ably classified and summarized in chapter two. They fall naturally into seven groups according as they involve (1) the initial elevator companies and operators, (2) the banks, (3) the railway companies, (4) the terminal elevators, (5) the grading system, (6) the milling companies, (7) the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The public of Western Canada is now very generally aware of the nature, extent and gravity of these charges and they need not be detailed here. The setting of them forth



The 25 horse power Manitoba Gasoline Engine Threshing Outfit of Sam McRoberts, Hayfield, Man.

occupies six pages of the report and they constitute a formidable indictment of the various interests concerned in the transportation, marketing and milling of Saskatchewan's grain crops. The commission content themselves with presenting the indictments as a matter of record, without either indorsing or refuting them.

In chapter three various schemes of provincial ownership and operation that were presented to the commission are outlined and analysed. The far reaching proposals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Executive, in particular, are discussed at considerable length.

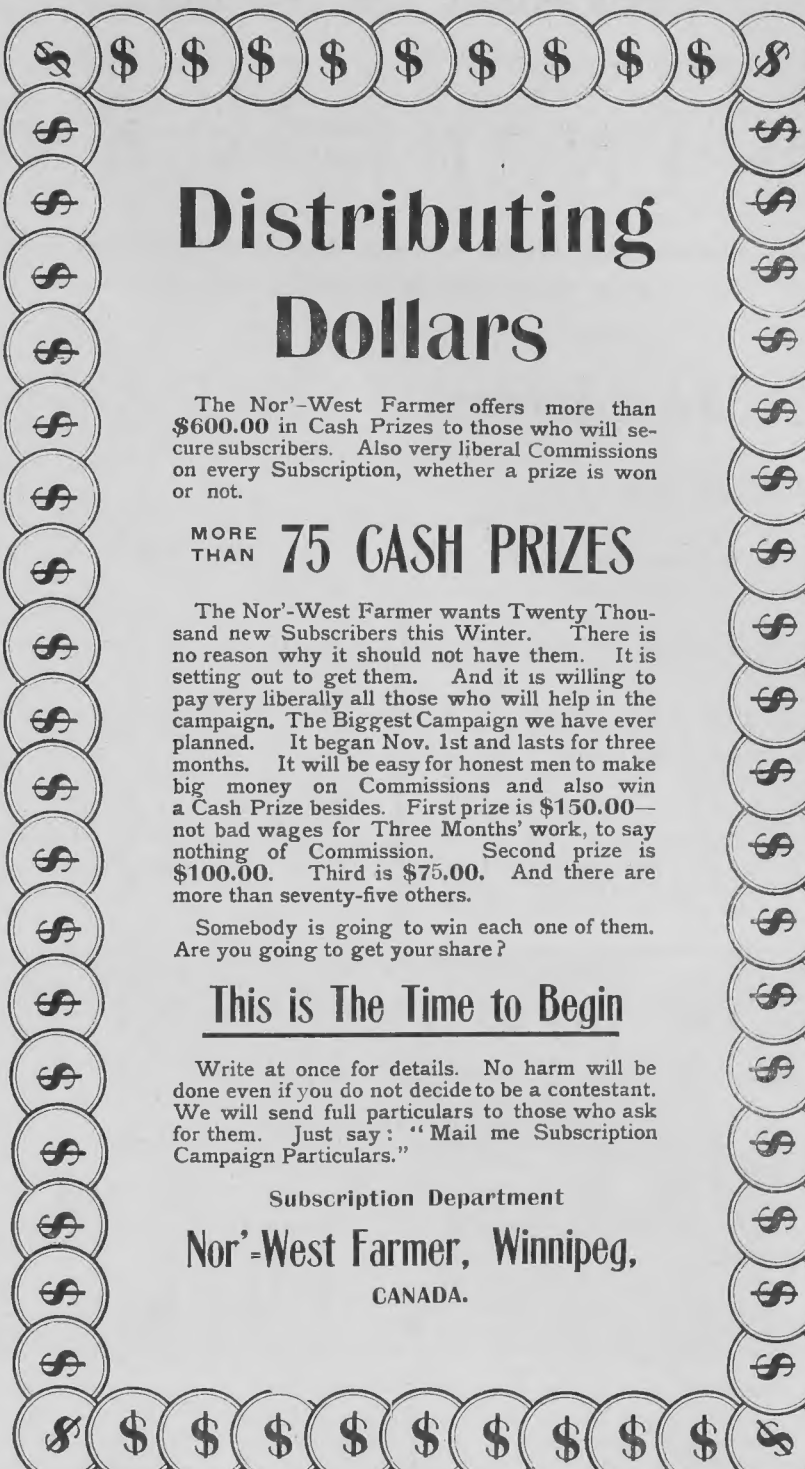
The first conclusion of the Commission is that there is no widespread demand for a provincial monopoly of storage facilities and that a scheme looking to that end would not be feasible, or welcome.

Grain Growers Executive Scheme Analysed at Length.

The scheme proposed by the Grain Growers' Executive does not call for a monopoly, but for a competitive system which, by reason of its alleged excellencies, would drive competitors from the province and thus establish a virtual monopoly. Concerning this scheme the report says: The scheme outlined by the Executive is at all events comprehensive, and, considering all its features, it is not surprising that they did not draft a bill to be submitted to the provincial legislature. In regard to initial elevators, the provisions of the scheme go far beyond mere public ownership and operation. They include features, which, however, good or bad in themselves, have at all events no necessary connection with public ownership, but are additions to it. Such for example are the methods of sampling, of grading before shipment, of giving certificates, of securing loans from banks, of government loans, of direct shipment from initial elevators, and of dealing with loss in transit. The bill of the Manitoba legislature is a bill for public ownership and operation, but it does not contain such provisions as these. A public system that aimed at giving the farmer a square deal in regard to weights, dockage, and cleaning, special binning and shipping facilities would not meet the above comprehensive demands. It might be regarded as adequate to the removal of "more dangerous" evils. It is essential also to note that the arguments adduced to show that public ownership would pay, are founded mainly upon these extra features. These are the features that give the facilities which will attract the patronage of the farmers; and the inference would appear to be that without them, a public system would not be a financial success. In analysing it the commission regard the proposal to permit sampling being done by operators at initial points as being a very weak feature. This would lead in their judgment to a lack of confidence all round as to the correctness and honesty of samples. After pointing out that in connection with the sample markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago, sampling is most carefully done by groups of men under supervision and not by individuals, and at terminal rather than initial points, the Report says: "The method of sampling proposed by the Executive would prove unsatisfactory both to the Inspection Department and to the buyers in the sample market. The inspector could grade the sample, but he would know nothing about how the sample had been taken, and he could not have any positive assurance that it was a fair sample. The buyer on the sample market would have no positive assurance that the grade marked on the ticket was the real grade of the grain in the bin."

Government Loans on Wheat.

An important feature of the Executive's proposal which the commission could not see its way to endorsing was that which called for government loans or advances upon street wheat in government elevators. Says the Report: "The proposal raises questions which are distinct from that of the provincial ownership of elevators. It raises the general question whether and how far the government should go into the banking business. It raises such questions as whether in case the government decided to give



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loans, it should confine these to small farmers, or to the farming class, or whether there are no other people who carry on a business indispensable to the welfare of the province, and who find it difficult to borrow money from the banks, or who consider the rate of interest too high. And in regard to loans to farmers, it raises such questions as whether grain should be the only security, and whether loans should be limited to such as would enable the farmer to pay his bills pending the sale of his grain, or whether upon other security and for other purposes also, such loans should not be advanced."

"These are important questions, too important to be dealt with as side issues of or additions to a scheme of public elevators. Before making such loans a feature of such a scheme, the whole matter of government advances should be considered as an independent matter, and upon its merits. If it were regarded as impracticable upon its merits, it could not be tacked on to a system of provincial elevators; and if it were found to be necessary and practicable, it might demand a wider scope than could be provided for in such a system. Hail, smut, drought and frost often leave farmers without grain, or with a small quantity, or with some of a bad quality. In such cases the farmers would have little grain to offer as security for a loan, and yet in such cases are to be found perhaps the men who most need loans."

Federal Government Should Deal with Terminals.

The establishment of provincial-owned terminals (should the Dominion Govern-

ment decline to take over and operate the existing terminals), and the creation of a sample market at Winnipeg or elsewhere, are questions that the commission consider cannot be passed upon at this time by them, acting as they are, in the interests of one province. It is pointed out: "The question of the terminals is now engaging the attention of the federal authorities, and it would be very doubtful policy for the provincial legislature to relieve the federal government from its acknowledged responsibility in the matter." Respecting a sample market they say in part, after pointing out that the difficulties in the way of sampling and transportation are not insuperable, "The difficulty in the way of a sample market in Winnipeg is not merely one of sampling, nor one of transportation. It involves the great difficulty about mixing the grain. In asking for a sample market and for special binning facilities in the terminals, the Executive are asking for mixing by implication. And they are not alone in that request. Apart from the exporters, some of whom are opposed to mixing, some and perhaps most of the grain dealers are in favor of a sample market, and of allowing mixing in private, if not in public terminals. And this view is held by the President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company." After outlining the argument for and against mixing they say: "Such are some of the arguments for and against mixing and the sample market. It is clear that the question of mixing is a serious question for a country the price of whose grain depends upon the export price to such an extent as that of Canada. It is also clear that the question of a sample market,

raising issues so important, depends upon the policy of the Federal Government in regard to the terminals."

The effect of the Executive's scheme upon the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is discussed and the commission are skeptical as to its having any influence upon that organization. To effect any radical reform there (assuming that reform is needed) "The whole system of selling must be changed."

G. G. A. Scheme Ill Advised.

In respect to the management of a provincial owned system the commission do not think that the privilege of appointing a majority or any other number of the operating commission should be claimed by, or given to, the Grain Growers' Association, or any other body than that finally responsible to the people—the government of the day. The financing of the Grain Growers' Executive's scheme is discussed and two facts deemed by them to be significant noted. One is that the Executive decline to submit any figures but "contented themselves with a few general paragraphs in their memorandum." The other is the admission that "It would therefore be desirable that the government should undertake an energetic campaign of education with the object of convincing the farming public of the general advantage that would flow from a government system, thus hastening the securing of guarantees necessary to the establishment of a widespread system." The conclusions of the commission concerning the executive's scheme are as follows: "The commission cannot recommend the adoption of the scheme of the Executive by the provincial government. Their objections to it are not founded upon any opposition to the principle of provincially-owned storage. Even though that principle were accepted, this particular scheme of provincial ownership is objectionable."

Recommendations too Complicated.

"The question is relevant—how many of the things demanded in the scheme are within the power of the provincial legislature to grant? And is there anything to be gained by demanding from a provincial legislature things which, whatever its influence with the Federal Government might or might not be, it could not of itself give or secure? Why should the question of initial storage be further complicated by mixing it with questions of banking, of exchanges and of terminal elevators? And the scheme is in regard to initial storage objectionable because some of the things it demands are unworkable."

"Lastly, although the Executive do not ask for provincial grading, it appears to the commission that if the sampling is to be done by the elevator operators, who would be provincial appointees, and if there took place disputes about the quality of the grain delivered upon the certificates issued at the provincial elevators, the province would be almost inevitably led to create a grading system of its own. And while some would regard this as an advantage, it might have a serious effect upon export business. The federal system of grading in Canada compares favorably with the state systems of the United States."

A scheme of provincial ownership and operation proposed by Mr. Dorrell, President of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, is analysed and disposed of in the following sentence: "It appears to the commission that while this scheme contains a serious attempt to meet the financial difficulty, its financial clauses would be found to be impracticable."

Manitoba Elevator Act.

The Manitoba Elevator Act is the final scheme analysed in chapter three. Its provisions are outlined and its points of divergence from the memorandum of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Executive, enumerated in the following paragraph: "The scheme provided for in this Act is very different from that demanded by the Executive of the Saskatchewan Association. The Act does not include terminal elevators. The Act does not touch the matter of responsibility for loss of grain in transit. It does not provide for a new grain exchange, or for the removal in any way of those dangerous evils which are said

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to arise from manipulation, speculation and monopoly in the market. It does not create the conditions which are necessary for the establishment of an effective sample market. In a word, it is an Act about initial elevators only; and the initial elevators which it provides for offer none of the special features demanded by the Executive of the Saskatchewan Association. Official certificates of weight and grade cannot be given before shipment. There is no provision for government loans on the security of the stored grain either to attract patronage, or to enable the farmer to hold his grain and market it surely. Space is to be leased to dealers for the purchase of street grain." The commission say that most of those giving evidence would not be satisfied with the Manitoba Act because of the possibilities of political management contained in it, and because of the grave financial risk involved in the absence of a statutory monopoly. The commission's own criticism of and judgment upon the Manitoba Act will be cited further on in this summary.

Does Not Wholly Condemn Idea of Experiment.

Chapter four considers the advisability of conducting an experiment in government ownership under an independent commission embracing say fifty elevators for a period of two years in order that more data might be secured before the province's credit was pledged to a policy involving many millions of dollars. The commission regarded this solution more kindly than the preceding ones but only referred to it as a preferable alternative to hastily embarking upon a scheme of provincial ownership. Two objections are discussed in an illuminating way. (1) "An experiment is a timid thing, and the case calls for more heroic treatment. The government should determine to drive all privately owned elevators out of business, and in doing so should use every means in its power. But the less responsible a man is for the affairs of the province, the more heroic he can afford to be. Heroics in legisla-

tion are different from heroics on the platform." Again, "An experiment might result in financial loss. Experiments often do result in loss, but if an experiment saved the province from the loss of a much larger sum, it would be a gain rather than a loss. And the loss would be a limited amount. Governments frequently spend sums for experimental purposes, and the question is, not whether the experiment is in itself a good or bad investment, but whether it gives real guidance in the matter of further expenditures." Their conclusion is: "By such an experiment little could be lost, and much would be gained. Even if the province adopted an Act similar to the Manitoba Act, it could hardly hope to establish elevators at every shipping point within a year, or two years either. If the alternatives are a deliberate and bona fide experiment on the one hand, and the provision of a general provincial system, on the other hand, this commission believe that the method of an experiment is preferable. But the commission consider that there is another alternative."

Financially Might Prove a Burden.

In chapter four the financial side of provincial ownership is discussed. Data covering actual operation of farmers' and milling companies' elevators, and estimates by various people and bodies are presented, and the general conclusion is that, if run as handling, cleaning, and storage concerns alone, elevators would require to be filled at least three and probable four times before paying their own expenses, their fixed charges, and their share of central management and inspection charges. Says the Report: "There is the question whether it would be profitable investment for the province to purchase a large number of elevators, and to find itself still confronted with the competition of the most successful companies. If, after the expenditure of a large amount of capital, a monopoly was not secured, the public system would be saddled with a heavy debt and would still be subjected to vig-

orous competition. It might serve the interest of some elevator owners to sell their houses to the province, but it would not serve the interests of the growers of grain, who would have to pay the bill, unless the new system actually secured a monopoly."

In concluding this very important chapter the commission summarize the means by which the advocates of provincial ownership propose to make the system a financial success. They say:

(1) Mr. Walter Simpson argues for a provincial monopoly, on the ground that some farmers, and perhaps a considerable number, will take their grain to whatever elevator appears to offer the best terms and this might be the company owned elevator.

(2) Mr. Dorrell proposes that the farmers should give a guarantee, and that the charges in each elevator should be re-adjusted annually to meet or avoid deficits.

(3) Mr. Gates personally considers that the farmers should bind themselves under a penalty of five cents a bushel to use the provincial elevator.

(4) The Executive propose that the government should buy out competitors as far as possible, that the provincially owned elevators should offer very special facilities in order to draw business, and that the government should conduct energetic campaigns of education, and offer loans at low rates of interest on grain stored in their elevators, in order to attract patronage.

These proposals are significant of the financial risk which the province would run in establishing a competing line of elevators. And when the area of the province and the probable increase in the quantity of grain grown within a few years are considered, the capital expenditure would not be one or two, but several millions of dollars. It is a wealthy country that can afford to embark lightly upon such a course."

"There is admittedly one incalculable factor in the problem. The elevators would pay if they handled enough grain. And the incalculable factor is whether

the farmers would take the grain in sufficient quantities to the provincial elevators, if they believed they could do better elsewhere. Some have faith that the farmers would patronize the provincial elevators even at an apparent sacrifice, others have not that faith. And these consider that the farmers should not be called upon to bear the sacrifice."

"It appears to this commission that the question is not one of the general principle of public versus private ownership. If it were only that, there would be little difficulty. It is a question of provincial competition under very special conditions. It involves a grave financial risk, a risk grave enough to justify even the advocates of public ownership in general in hesitating to recommend it, and in endeavoring to find a solution that will find a place for a direct personal interest on the part of the grain growers in the new elevators."

Municipal and District Elevators.

Schemes of Municipal and District Elevators form the subject of Chapter 5. One essential difference between such elevators and those state-owned is that the element of local loyalty and local pride enters in and the advocates of these schemes lay stress upon this feature. The Commission point out, however, that the experience of the municipally owned and operated elevators at Qu'Appelle and McLean which were conducted for five years at a total net loss of \$8,648.73 would seem to indicate that too much reliance should not be placed upon local loyalty and pride, when personal responsibility is absent. The commission commends and criticises the scheme of district elevators evolved by the Cory Grain Growers' Association and presented by Mr. Hoffman at Battleford in the following words: "The Commission agree with Mr. Hoffman's view of the value of local feeling and local responsibility. They consider that, while his scheme provides for possible taxation in the case of a deficit, he really aims at a direct personal interest and

responsibility on the part of the growers of grain. And the question with the commission is whether there is not a more direct, less artificial and more efficient way of securing that interest."

Chapter 6 is a long one dealing with other phases of the enquiry and in it and succeeding ones the commission present the results of their investigation at points outside the province. Little more than the matters treated of can be given here. This is done in order that the comprehensive and exhaustive nature of the enquiry may be understood.

Farmers Can Retain Competitive Markets.

The World Market, Trading in futures, Who is the Speculator, Liverpool prices, Prices at the boundary line, Spreading false reports about the supply, the Exporters' view of Speculation, Competition in the Exchange. A substitute for the Exchange, An Exchange within the Province and Provincial selling are the subjects discussed in this chapter. Some extracts from this chapter will be of interest: "This commission do not say that there are no monopolistic tendencies in the grain business, either in regard to storage or in regard to selling. The present is an age of monopolistic tendencies. Consolidation is at work in every important industry, and it would be remarkable if there were no consolidating tendencies in the grain business. And these may, and probably will, develop more rapidly in the future. But at present the farmers, by direct shipment of the grain to the independent commission men, or to their own company, can secure competitive prices and can retain the competitive market."

Another extra follows: "The speculating class is often referred to as though speculation was carried on only by a limited number of grain dealers. The fact is, however, that the speculator belongs to every class in the community. Orders to buy or sell with the intent not of receiving or delivering the actual grain, but of closing out at a profit, flow into the Exchange from farmers, business men, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and (it is said) parsons, from all parts of the Dominion, and from other countries as well. These orders are executed in the pit by members of the Exchange, who are paid for their services. Many who probably can ill afford a loss, and who certainly can have little knowledge of the conditions affecting the price of grain, rush to speculation in grain as a way of getting rich."

Does Not Recommend Saskatchewan Exchange.

Regarding the establishment of an exchange within the province of Saskatchewan, the report says in part:

"It has been suggested that the legislature should seek to create an Exchange at some point, say Regina, within the province. But Exchanges are not created by legislature, they are created by traders. It would be difficult for the provincial legislature to compel traders to become members in a new Exchange, if they did not wish to join it. And grain traders start an Exchange wherever it pays them to do so."

And later: "The conditions which favor Winnipeg as a place for an Exchange are obvious. The railway systems of the grain areas of the West meet there. It is the spout through which the grain must go if it goes east. It is the headquarters of the Inspection Department, and of the Warehouse Commissioner's Department. It is the headquarters of the financial institutions that operate in the West. These conditions make Winnipeg the natural place for the Exchange, in spite of its distance from the lakes and terminals, and these conditions give Winnipeg advantages over all other western towns in regard to the selling of grain."

"As the country develops the commanding position now held by Winnipeg may be modified. If, for example, a new northern route be found over which grain can be shipped cheaply, or, if the United States lowered or removed the duty on grain, or if at any point, say Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, or Saskatoon, a large milling industry developed, or a large number of railways met, there would naturally spring up one or more new exchanges."

"Saskatchewan is not the only grain growing province that has no Exchange. There are several important grain growing states in the United States that have none either. But if an Exchange were established within the province, it would probably rest largely upon the Winnipeg Exchange for some years, do its hedging in Winnipeg, and use all the devices of the speculative market. A new Exchange on the old methods would not remove the evils charged against the Winnipeg Exchange—it would only bring them within this province. If, on the other hand, the provincial legislature forbade (if that were possible) speculation in it, the new Exchange would be still-born."

Provincial Selling.

"As to provincial selling the commission conclude: "The advocate of provincial selling has at all events the merit of aiming at the removal of the dangerous evils which are put forward as the main reason on behalf of public ownership; the advocate of provincial storage does not even aim at these evils upon which he yet rests his case. But this scheme of provincial or collective selling involves such far-reaching changes that it is needless to discuss it further. It is more relevant to end this chapter by pointing out how the farmers protect themselves in the present market. They do it by shipping large quantities of grain to the independent commission men, including their own company. This is the best way of preventing a monopoly and of retaining competition in the existing market, and it is a better way than any that could be devised by the provincial legislature short of provincial selling."

After discussing in chapter 7 some phases of the question that concern terminals, banks and especially the larger milling concerns, the report says: "It appears to the commission that the question of the initial elevators must be distinguished from these other questions, if provincial legislation is to be attempted."

Conditions Improved in Recent Years.

Chapter 8 discusses with thoroughness and insight four classes of causes that have operated during the past ten years to materially modify conditions in the grain trade of Western Canada. Of the importance of transportation facilities and their extension the Commission says:

"The question of transportation is a vital one for the growers of grain in Saskatchewan. And it is an open question whether the money that would be required to purchase or construct a system of provincially owned elevators, would not bring the farmers a larger return, if it were devoted to the further development of railway facilities."

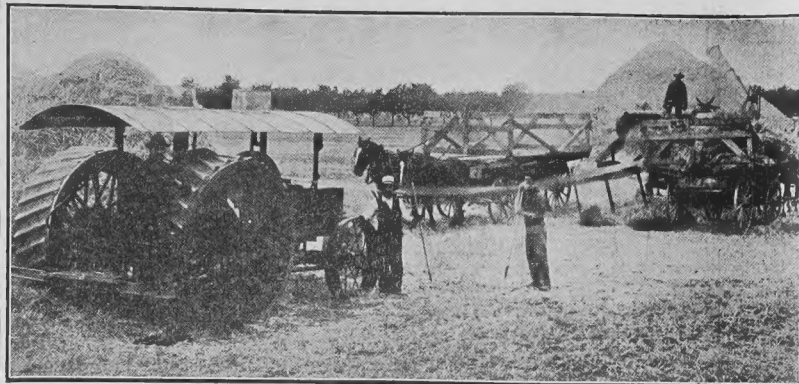
The loading platform as the real competitor of the elevator is given a paragraph and the following said concerning co-operation among farmers during the period in question:

"Co-operation among the farmers has proceeded along the following lines:

"1. The Grain Growers' Association. This association, organized in 1901, has done good service in promoting legislation affecting the grain growers, as for example in securing amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, and the Grain Inspection Act. It has also done good service in making provisions of these Acts better known among the farmers, and in assisting to have them enforced. Its educational work has in many other ways helped to secure the square deal for the farmer. It numbers about ten per cent. of the farmers of the province, but its influence is not confined to its membership. The farmer who believes that he has been wronged in an elevator does not need to fight alone; he has behind him an organization strong in numbers, strong in resources, and little disinclined to fight with any elevator man or company."

"2. The Grain Growers' Grain Company. The Grain Growers' Association aims at organizing the farmers, at promoting and enforcing legislation, and at educating them along certain lines. The Grain Growers' Grain Company aims at becoming their selling agency in Winnipeg. The right of farmers to co-operate in selling is unquestionable and the wisdom of it can only be tested by

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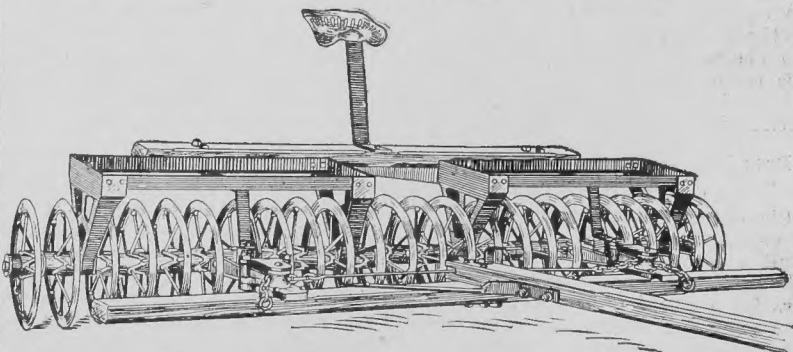
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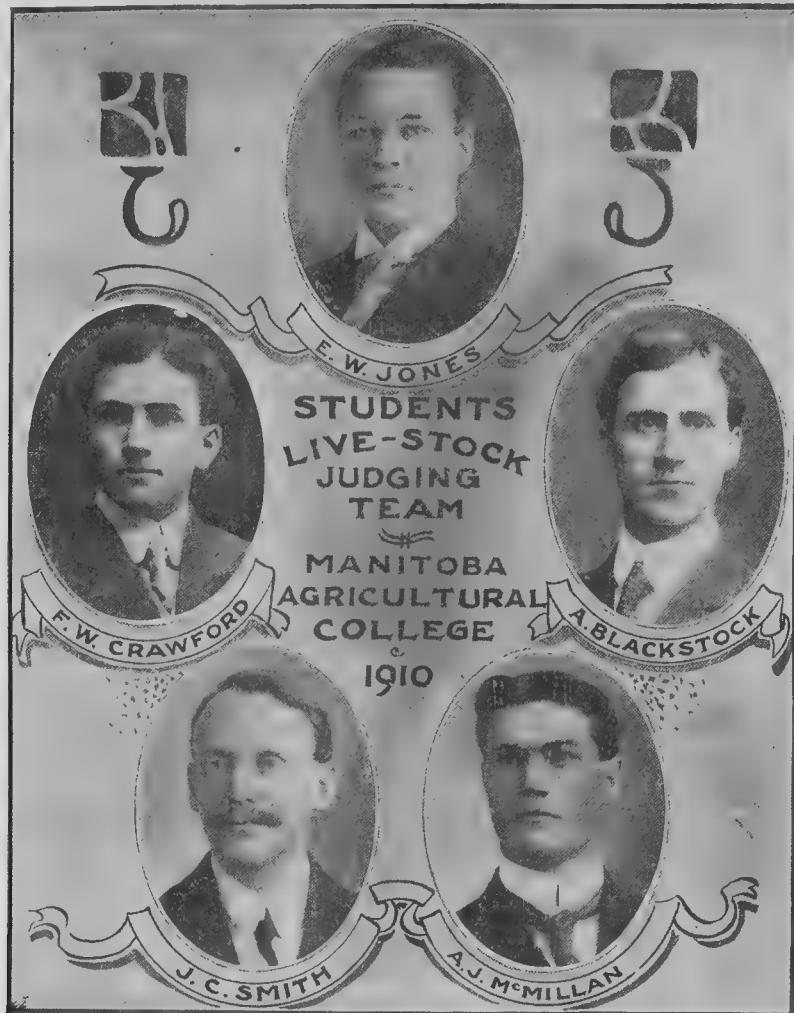
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M.A.C. Boys Win at St. Paul.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," was the word that came back from St. Paul soon after the completion of the Students' Judging Competition at the Northwestern Fat Stock Show. This is the first time that agricultural college students from Western Canada have been entered in judging contests across the line. At various times Guelph students have had occasion to win laurels over the boys from the agricultural colleges of the States at the Chicago show. The boys from Manitoba, with true western spirit, went in to win. The scores tell the story. Much credit is due Prof. Peters, also, who coached the team. The men chosen to represent the college were A. J. McMillan, Griswold; J. C. Smith, Cartwright; F. W. Crawford, Chater; E. W. Jones, Carman; and A. Blackstock, Owenstown, Sask. Four colleges were represented in the contest: North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba. Out of the first six places Manitoba captured the first three, with scores and prize money as follows: A. J. McMillan, M.A.C., 352 points, \$40.00; F. W. Crawford, M.A.C., 347 points, \$30.00; J. C. Smith, M.A.C., 344 points, \$20.00; C. H. Krahler, Minn., 324 points \$18.00; L. E. Patterson, Minn., 314 points, \$15.00; R. G. Kerr, N. Dakota, 308 points, \$12.00. Following the St. Paul contest, Prof. Peters and the team visited the Fat Stock show studying types and the various classes of stock to be found there, on Friday they visited the Minnesota Agricultural College, and on Saturday, the well known herds of Dunwoody and Brown, Minneapolis. They will also visit the McKerrow sheep farm at Pewaukee, Wis., The Pabst stock farm, Oconomowoc, Wis., F. W. Harding's, Waukeshaw, Wis., Coleman's Percheron stables at Wayne, Ill., and then on to Chicago for the big contest there on Sat., Nov. 26. Whatever the result may be there we know the boys will do their best. Their work at St. Paul was a great credit, not only to themselves but to the institution which they represented, the province of Manitoba, and to all the West.

experience. The Company enables them to gain first hand information about the Exchange and about existing methods of dealing in grain. It enables them to ascertain whether or not inordinate profits are made by selling on commission, by exporting or by speculating. It enables them to obtain a share of such profits as are made, and to test the seriousness of such risks as are run.

Further, it enables other members of the Exchange to learn from the lessening volume of their business, that there is nothing to be gained by losing the confidence of the farmers. It adds another competitor to the market, and a competitor which handled last year sixteen million bushels of grain. It is a competitor, too, which is not likely to join any 'combine' detrimental to the farmers, or to survive the moment that it ceases to have the confidence of the farmer."

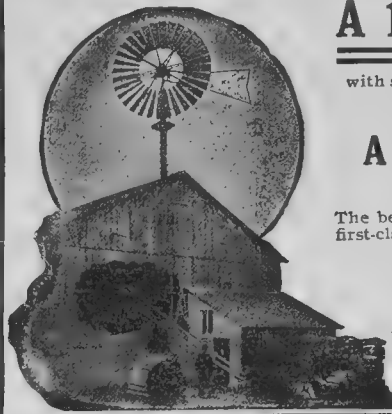
The importance and value of public weigh scales at initial points is alluded to and the Manitoba Grain Act is warmly commended as a protective measure whose provisions are insufficiently known and used by the shipper. This chapter contains a long letter from Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle in which he points out that very many

of the alleged abuses are already amply provided for in the Manitoba Grain Act. The findings of the Commission with regard to the changes of a decade are as follows:

Changes of a Decade.

"It is utterly misleading to ignore the operation of those factors and to say or imply that conditions in the initial elevators are what they once were. Whatever may have been these conditions in earlier years, and they appear to have been bad, they have been materially changed."

"This change was freely recognized by nearly every farmer who gave evidence before the commission. In one place after another, and in practically every place visited, farmers assured the commission that during the last few years there has been a great change. They stated that they personally had little to complain of in regard to weights, grades or prices, and that they advocated provincial ownership not so much on their own behalf as on behalf of the settlers in the newer districts. True, there were complaints here and there, as they will always be in any business of size and difficulty by whomsoever conducted. In the newer districts



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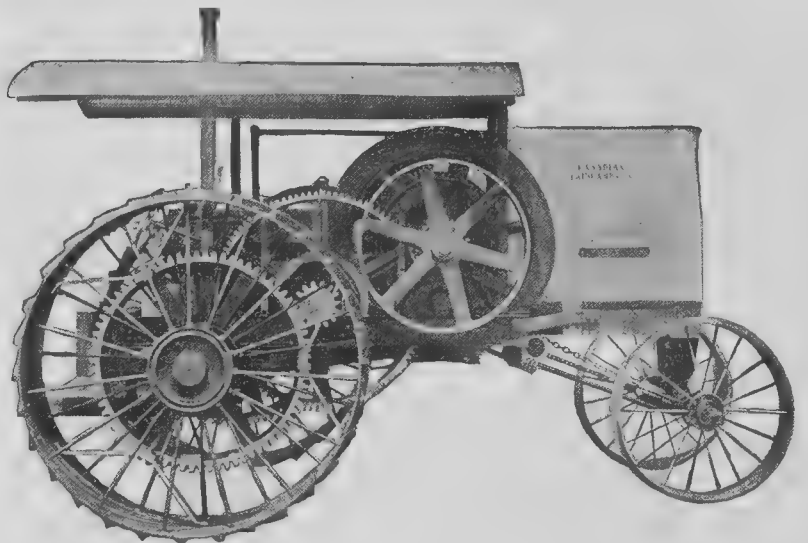
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again practically the same story was told. The conclusion is irresistible that however powerless farmers were in the earlier years against the initial elevators, they are now in a position to largely protect themselves."

Further conclusions along the same line are given elsewhere in the report:

"The commission cannot believe that the increased railway facilities, the extended use of the loading platform, the work of the Grain Growers' Association and of the Grain Growers Grain Company, the competition of the farmers' elevators, the introduction of public weigh scales, and the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act has no effect upon the initial elevators. They cannot believe that the excessive storage capacity has had no effect in stimulating competition. They cannot believe that companies would sell out elevators cheaply if they had in these sources of large profits. They are constrained to accept the testimony of many farmers to the effect that the conditions have been improved, and that the man who knows can protect himself so far as the initial elevators are concerned."

The commission do not say that the conditions are always what they should be, that there are no cases of sharp practice, and that there are no grounds for such dissatisfaction as exists. They are impressed by the existence of a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of some farmers who cannot be regarded as incompetent in their business or as mischief makers or agitators. The commission believe that behind such feeling there are experiences of rank injustice, recollections of times when the elevator operators had the farmers in their power, and when they took full advantage of their opportunity. The commission believe that the elevator companies brought the trouble upon themselves in the earlier days. But they believe also that the situation has been materially improved by the factors referred to. It appears to this commission that these factors can be so strengthened by the province, that the result would be to give the farmer complete control in the matter of initial storage of grain."

Some Practical Advice For Farmers.

Chapter nine contains practical suggestions as to what further provisions might advisably be made in the matter of insuring better weight, more cleaning and fairer dockage. Farmers are urged to clean the grain at the proper place, namely, on the farm while threshing, and the arguments against such a proper course are disposed of in short order. Referring to the man who thus fails to protect himself against excessive dockage the commission says: "What such a farmer needs is someone to farm the grain, store the grain, and sell the grain for him, and give him the proceeds." The commission would strongly urge upon the government the desirability of promoting as far as possible the policy of having the grain weighed and cleaned by the farmers themselves.

Farmers' Elevators not a Failure.

Farmers' elevators form the subject of chapter ten and space forbids more than a brief allusion under this head. Much attention was given to these by the commission and an auditor was employed to examine their books. Failures are ascribed to two general causes, viz., bad management and competition. The Report says: "There is every reason to believe that a well established and a well managed farmers' elevator will hold its own against all competition. If it has the farmers' interest on a fairly large scale, and if it has an able and trusted manager it will get the grain. There are several cases in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba that confirm this belief, cases where they succeed beyond the average. And if there were a system of such elevators throughout the province there would be no elevator problem." And later, "It is a mistake to say that as a class farmers' elevators have been a failure. They have not been a failure, in spite of all their difficulties."

The solution of the elevator problem along the line of government aided farmers' elevators is discussed pro and con in this chapter, and the example of Minnesota with its 204 farmers' elevators is re-

ferred to. These are not state-aided however, but run in successful competition with the line elevators. Local management is the feature emphasized by the advocates of this solution. The commission does not indorse it but passes in its report to outline and analyse Mr. Levi Thompson's scheme which provides for the operation of a system of state-aided elevators by a joint stock company having central management directed by a commission of three—one appointed by the Government, one by the shareholders in the south and the other by those in the north. While this scheme is indorsed but not adopted by the commission, many of its features are incorporated, together with some of those of the state-aided farmers' elevator advocates, in the commissions own solution which is outlined in chapter eleven.

CONCLUSION.

Chapter eleven is a summary of the unanimous conclusions of the commission and is, therefore, the most important portion of the report. It follows in its entirety:

"The commission are unanimous in holding that while initial storage, transportation, a system of selling, and terminal storage, all form one general system of trading in grain, yet from the point of view of action by the Provincial Legislature the matter of initial storage must be distinguished from the other parts of the system.

Sample Market.

"They are unanimous in holding that the conditions necessary to create an effective sample market, involving as they do sampling, transportation, terminal facilities and mixing of grain, cannot be dealt with by the Provincial Legislature alone.

Terminal Storage.

"They are unanimous in holding that the question of terminal storage should be left in the hands of the Federal Parliament in the meantime, and that the question of a sample market depends in large measure upon the policy adopted by the Federal Parliament in regard to the terminals and the mixing of grain.

Provincial Exchange.

"They are unanimous in holding that a grain exchange similar to existing exchanges, but located within the province, could not be created by the Provincial Legislature until the conditions which would make such an exchange successful came into existence, and that if these conditions appeared, an exchange would probably appear also.

"They are unanimous in holding that an exchange within the province in which grain was traded in for private gain and on the lines of the speculative market, would not be free from the evils alleged against the present exchange. The commission believe that there is at present real competition in the Winnipeg Exchange, and that while there is the possibility of evils connected with the speculative side of the market, the practice of so large a number of farmers in shipping their grain to independent commission men, is the best means of preserving a competitive market under the existing conditions.

"Whatever evils may be connected with the Grain Exchange, they could only be removed, if at all, by the Saskatchewan Legislature, for Saskatchewan grain, by the creation of some system of collection or provincial selling, which would abolish private trading.

Schemes Not Workable.

"The commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of the Executive of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and of Mr. Dorell are not workable.

"The commission are unanimous in holding that the schemes of municipal and district elevators, while aiming at local loyalty, do not secure such a personal and direct pecuniary interest from the farmer as is needed to make the elevators a success in competing with other elevators.

Manitoba Plan Not Approved.

"The commission are unanimous in holding that a scheme similar to the Manitoba scheme would not be satisfactory to the farmers generally on the one

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hand, and on the other would probably end in financial disaster. True, by various conceivable devices of book-keeping, the facts might be more or less concealed for a time, but if there is anything of a business character that can be forecasted, such a scheme runs the gravest possible financial risk.

"1. There is excessive storage capacity in the province at present, tested on a storage and handling basis. On that basis few of the initial elevators in Saskatchewan are profitable.

"There is no doubt that the Government could purchase a large number of the existing elevators at prices not unreasonable. It could probably purchase some independent elevators, and some belonging to 'he (line) companies. But if it endeavoured to buy a monopoly, it would most probably find itself as the result in the possession of the least successful elevators at many shipping points. Owners would probably, in many cases, be pleased to sell their houses at something like the cost of erection to the Government. They cannot expect better terms from any other quarter. The Government would thus saddle the system of storage with a large initial outlay, only to find itself still confronted with the keen competition of the most successful companies. Such a beginning would be fatal to the system. An indiscriminate buying of existing elevators would be in the interests of the owners of those elevators but would not be in the interest of the grain growers who would have to pay the bill.

"2. But assuming that the Government did purchase a large number of elevators and did enter into competition with the remaining trading companies, it is demonstrable that the Government would compete under several grave disadvantages:—

giving the utmost in return. This is, perhaps, the greatest obstacle to the development of public ownership, and so long as such disposition is general, so long will governments find it difficult to compete in matters commercial or industrial with private corporations.

Political Influence.

"(5) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that political influences would tend to make themselves felt. Whatever party happened to be in power would be tempted to run the system in its own political interest. Appointments would be made on the grounds of party affiliation, and on the same ground contracts would be given and money spent, and all this would be used by some grain growers as a sufficient ground for taking their grain to the other elevators.

Might Discredit Public Ownership.

(6) A Government that wanted to discredit the whole principle of public ownership, that desired to hold it up to the ridicule of the west, or that was even unsympathetic to that principle, would have a splendid opportunity. The conditions under which the provincial elevators would operate are not conditions that make for successful public ownership, and they would require to have behind them a Government not merely in sympathy with public ownership, but so devoted to it, that the members would be ready to stake their political careers upon it. Advocates of public ownership of public utilities may well hesitate to rest their case on provincial versus private initial elevators.

On these grounds the Commission consider that the financial success of such a scheme is so doubtful that they can

ers, and their power and functions duly set forth and the shares should be confined to agriculturists, and the transfer of shares by shareholders should be subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual meeting. The annual meeting should be composed of delegates duly appointed by the local bodies and the central directors of the company.

The shares should be \$50 each, with not less than 15 per cent. paid up, and the maximum number of shares sold to one person should not exceed ten. The stock subscribed to each local should be equal to the task of the proposed elevator, and the aggregate annual crop acreage of the shareholders should not be less than two thousand acres for each ten thousand bushels of the capacity of the elevator, or one acre for every dollar of proposed expenditure at each local.

As soon as twenty-five locals are organized, the first meeting of the shareholders should be called, and the officers of the company elected, as provided for in the Act, and the Government should then be prepared to grant the loan on the conditions outlined, and thereafter from time to time as the required conditions are fulfilled. The loan should be repayable in twenty equal annual instalments, capital and interest, except that only the interest should be paid the first year the elevators are in operation. The loan would be amply secured by mortgages on the property, and by the unpaid subscriptions, which could be called in when necessary to meet possible deficits or provide the fixed charges, the liability being lessened thereby each year. Insurance policies on the buildings should also be made payable to the Government.

It is the opinion of the commission that the interest on the paid up capital should be limited, and that, if possible, the profits of the Company should be distributed on the co-operative principle, according to the business offered by each member of the Company. The same principle should, if possible, prevail as regards the locals, thus securing to each of these the advantages of its own enterprise and discretion.

The commission consider that for purposes of preliminary organization the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association should be the provisional directors, and that the Government should make a special generous grant to them for that purpose.

The Company might be called the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and the locals the same, with No. 1, etc.,

The commission are not opposed to the principle of public utilities, but they consider that provincial competition with private companies in the matter of initial storage is subject to conditions which would invite failure, and that such a scheme in any case would be limited in the scope of the service it could do for the growers of grain.

The commission would have little objection to an experiment by the province were it not for the fact that an experiment upon a large scale is being conducted by the Province of Manitoba. If Saskatchewan would make an equally serious attempt to develop a co-operative solution of the problem, the western farmers would soon be in a position to avail themselves of the best results of both experiments. Both plans aim at removing initial storage from the ownership of companies interested in the trading of grain. The one plan aims at ownership by the State and management by the Government, and the other aims at ownership and management by the growers of grain. Both plans recognize the strength of the feeling of injustice in the minds of many farmers, both seek to create conditions for the marketing of grain which will give the farmers confidence and satisfaction, and both involve financial aid on the part of the State. The chief difference between the two plans is that in the one the issue is in the hands of the Government, while in the other it is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and to this commission at all events it appears that this difference is in favor of the co-operative plan. This plan avoids many of the risks and limitations of the other plans, and is pregnant beside with possibilities for the future.

The farmer who wastes barnyard manure, wastes money. Manure adds humus to the soil. Humus helps to retain moisture, and, as it decays, increases the fertility. The use of manure encourages bacterial activity in the soil, making more plant food available. It improves the texture of heavy soils, and warms them up, while it prevents impoverishment of sandy lands. Spread every ounce of barnyard manure on the fields.

Government Would Compete Under Disadvantages.

(1) It could only store and handle while its competitors could also buy and sell. Its income would be limited to the maximum rate of 1 3/4 c. per bushel, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that it could secure the maximum rate. On the contrary the probability is that its rivals would store and handle for less than the maximum rate, perhaps for 1 c. per bushel. And it is sheer nonsense to suppose that under such competition the Government would receive a considerable income from secondary storage.

Difficulty of Street Wheat.

"(2) The Government would find a difficulty in providing for street grain. Many farmers desire to sell their grain outright. And if a farmer has to pay interest it might suit him best to sell his grain at once, pay his bills, avoid that interest as far as possible, and avoid also the storing and insuring of the grain and the possible fluctuations in the price. The Government would be compelled to make some provision for street grain. It could lease space in the elevators, and perhaps secure some buyers. Possibly it could induce the Grain Growers' Grain Company to buy the street grain, or some similar company.

No Personal Responsibility.

"(3) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact that farmers having no direct and personal financial responsibility for the provincial elevators, would feel, according to their own representatives, free to take their grain to whatever elevator paid them best.

"(4) The Government would be at a disadvantage arising from the fact universally admitted, that there is a general disposition to exact the utmost possible from the public treasury while not

not recommend it to the Government. On the contrary, the commission are unanimous in advising the Government against such a course.

Farmers Must Have Control.

The commission are unanimous in holding that a solution of the elevator problem satisfactory to the farmers must give the farmer full control of the system. And they are unanimous in holding that no storing and handling elevator is likely to be a financial success, unless a considerable number of the growers of grain have a direct personal interest in and responsibility for the elevators.

The commission therefore are unanimous in holding that the solution must be sought along the line of co-operation by the farmers themselves, assisted in the matter of finance by a provincial loan.

The Remedy Recommended.

The commission consider that special legislation should be enacted providing for the creation of a co-operative organization of the farmers on the principle of:—

(1) The maximum amount of local control consistent with ownership by the whole body of shareholders and management through a central board of directors.

The commission consider that the managing body should be wholly elected by the shareholders themselves, and should be entirely independent of government interference. There is no reason why the Government should elect even one member of this managing body, or interfere in any way with the management, the loan being secured, and the conditions of obtaining it fulfilled. The local boards should be elected by the local shareholders,

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Alfalfa and Corn.

One of our subscribers at St. Eustache, Man., writes:

1. "Can alfalfa catch with a nurse crop? If not, will it produce green feed the first year? How long will it be good for hay, and can the land be plowed after a few years?"

2. "What is the best fodder corn? Where can I get it, and how much will I seed to the acre?"

We would say in answer that alfalfa should never be seeded with a nurse crop in this country. As a rule the nurse crop will smother out the young alfalfa and also kill it by taking almost all the moisture away from its roots. Alfalfa should not be expected to give a cut of green feed the first year. It has yet to be demonstrated how long it will stand for hay here, but in places where it is grown more generally it often remains for half a dozen years or more. The land can be broken up again as soon as desired.

The Northwestern Dent has probably proved more satisfactory for this country than any other variety of fodder corn. For two years now the Brandon

There are Others.

Western Canada has much to boast of in the way of resources, and not the least of these is her capacity for grain production. It is true enough that we have hardly begun to grow wheat as we will be able to do when all our acres are under cultivation. But while considering our own possibilities in this line we should not forget that there are others who are growing wheat too. Of course the U.S. has gone her pace in so far as American wheat will effect the world's market. But Russia is just beginning and she has even a greater territory to develop than has Canada. Indian and South American wheat are also factors to be considered, as well as wheat from the Danube. South Africa, too, will lay claim to considerable of the world's wheat trade before many years.

Regarding this year's African crop, Broomhall says:

"The coming wheat crop of Cape Colony promises to be a very good one, and the acreage has been considerably increased. It has been found that wheat pays well for growing and farmers are just waking up to the possibilities of dry farming. The resources of the country have only been scratched as yet, and within ten years South Africa may be exporting wheat."

The Modern Miller recently contained a short account of new Egyptian corn fields being produced through irrigation, which also give promise of being great producers. The account reads:

"Sir William Wilcocks, the designer and constructor of the Assouan Dam, is at work on a great irrigation scheme in Egypt—a scheme which will restore the



TO many women the most puzzling problem that Christmas brings is, "What shall I get him?"

The list of possibilities seems surprisingly small, and as you run over them, and over them again, nothing seems to quite suit. It is *so much harder* to buy for a man than for a woman.

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EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND.

Farmers' Excursion to Ottawa, leaving Winnipeg on.....	Dec 12
Annual Convention, United Farmers of Alberta, Calg.	Jan. 17, 18, 19
Convention Manitoba Grain Growers, Brandon	Jan. 24, 25, 26
Farmers' Week at Manitoba Agricultural College	Feb. 13—17
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon	March 11—17

Experimental Farm has grown this variety for the bulk of their fodder crop and have found it very satisfactory. Prof. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, also recommends this variety very highly. A number of farmers have individually reported very satisfactory results from Northwestern Dent. There are a number of other early varieties that have also given satisfaction, but to a generally lesser extent than the above mentioned variety. At the Brandon Farm, Longfellow, Compton's Early and North Dakota White are other varieties, "all somewhat considerably later than Northwestern Dent." The earlier varieties do not produce as great a bulk of feed per acre as do the later ones, but it is of much better quality. In the matter of corn growing we must select varieties that will mature, or those which come nearest to maturing every year. Seed may be procured from any of the western seed houses. Get Northern grown seed if possible. No greater mistake could be made than to send east or south for seed.

Just to be sure that the binder or the gang plow or the mower is not there, look across the fields and about the popular bluffs once again.

D. D. Campbell, Special Government Shippers' Agent, was in Fort William spending some time at the terminal elevators. There has been an undue number of complaints regarding weights, dockage, etc., there. Mr. Campbell is making somewhat of an investigation in order to satisfy himself on a number of points in connection with the work of the terminals at the lake front.

ancient Chaldean irrigation works on the Euphrates and Tigris. Excavations made along the valley of the Euphrates show that a system of canals existed there as long ago as 4000 B.C. It passed from the Persians to the Arabs, who maintained it in working order, but its decline began with the invasion by Turkish nomads in the eleventh century. The works to be constructed will, it is estimated, enable sufficient wheat to be grown in the valley of the Euphrates and the Tigris-Euphrates delta to completely alter the wheat conditions of the world."

This information may be of interest to those who have the idea that western Canada is looked to as a source of supply for the world's bread demand.

Seed Fairs in Alberta.

Dates have been decided upon for the following seed fairs in Alberta during November and December:

Group 1—Cardston, Nov. 23; Magrath, Nov. 23; Raymond, Nov. 24; Macleod, Nov. 26; Pincher Creek, Nov. 28; Taber, Nov. 29; Med. Hat., Dec. 1; Gleichen, Dec. 2; Strathmore, Dec. 3.
Group No. 2—Alix, Nov. 22; Vermilion, Nov. 24; Innisfree, Nov. 25; Vegreville, Nov. 26; Irma, Nov. 29; Viking, Nov. 30; Holden, Dec. 1; Tofield, Dec. 2; Stony Plain, Dec. 3.
Group No. 3—Three Hills, Dec. 7.

Several additions to these groups will probably be announced in a few days.

About 20 more seed fairs will be held in Alberta during January and February.

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Manitoba Seed Fairs.

Seed fairs will be held in Manitoba during December at the following places:—Roland, Dec. 1 and 2; Swan Lake, Dec. 6; Headingly, Dec. 6; Carman, Dec. 8; Treherne, Dec. 8; Morden, Dec. 9; Russell, Dec. 15; Birtle, Dec. 16.

Want Gas Tractor Information.

A subscriber from Taber, Alberta, in a letter recently received, after making reference to local Taber conditions, continues as follows: "We have a lot of good fertile land at low prices. It varies from chocolate loam to the black gumbo. It is bound to be productive. Crops were light this year but would have been much better had better 'dry farming' methods been practiced. The same difficulties confront us here that confront farmers in other localities. We have struck an era in farming where cultivation is done on an extensive scale by the individual farmer. Most of them farm with horses but there is a new power that we know so little of that we fear to discard our horses for something of which we have no knowledge. The power of which I write is the Gasoline Traction Engine. We can look over record sheets of the various manufacturers and they are all the best, and most economical and least expensive in upkeep. This information is technical, scientific and competitive, but not practical. Now, for the benefit of farmers interested, it would be most obliging if the Nor'-West Farmer would take the responsibility of interviewing owners of Gasoline Tractors who plow, disc, etc., every day, using their engines, and publish their statements on the following points, especially on the 45 h.p. engines:

- "1. No. of acres that can be broken in a day (average).
- "2. Cost per acre of fuel (gasoline or kerosene) and lubricating oil.
- "3. Cost to run a 45 h. p. engine 12 hours (plowing).
- "4. Quantity of gasoline used per acre.
- "5. Quantity of gasoline used per day.
- "6. No. of 14-inch plows a 45 h. p. engine will pull and not be overloaded and plowing in heavy soil $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.
- "7. Ascertain as to the life of a gasoline tractor and frequency and expense of repairs."

These are splendid suggestions. There have recently been a number of farmers at this office, and we have had correspondence from others, who have wanted practical information on the operation of traction plowing outfits. We are convinced that such information would be most acceptable. It would not be a difficult matter for those who are operating traction outfits to make a statement on paper of how they like them, what they cost to operate, what work they will do, etc. Answers under the headings suggested by our Taber correspondent would be as good as any. The Nor'-West Farmer will freely publish the experiences of users of gas tractors, or any other kind of traction outfits, for that matter.

The Growing of Alfalfa.

From many sources the assurance comes to us that interest in alfalfa growing is on the increase. In Alberta considerable success in alfalfa culture has already been attained, in Saskatchewan a big alfalfa growing contest has been launched, and in Manitoba reports of success in growing alfalfa come to the surface from time to time.

In this connection it is encouraging to note the success with alfalfa that has been attained at the Sub-Experiment Station at Edgeley, North Dakota. Edgeley is located about 180 miles south of Pilot Mound, Man. The following advice in regard to alfalfa growing is given by O. A. Thompson, superintendent of the station. He says:

For the past few years, farmers of the Northwest have manifested great interest in alfalfa growing. This interest has been brought about by two factors which are of vital importance to the farmer,—scarcity of forage for stock and

the declining fertility of the soil. Recognizing the great economic importance of this peer of forage crops, the farmers have sought to supply the deficiency of forage and at the same time build up their worn out soil by trials in growing alfalfa which have in many instances proven a failure.

The many factors which enter into successful alfalfa growing especially in the semi-arid west, make it imperative that a thorough study of the nature and requirements of the crop be made before attempting to grow it. Should these essential factors be disregarded, the attempt to grow alfalfa will prove disappointing and will result in sure failure.

Conclusions drawn from the best results in alfalfa growing at the Edgeley Experiment Station and the experience of successful growers of the crop, lead to the following observations: Alfalfa will do well on nearly all well drained soils, but it thrives best on a rich sandy loam with a permeable subsoil. The old saying, that "alfalfa will not stand wet feet," is very true as many have found to their sorrow in attempting to grow it upon wet, soggy land. Alfalfa will stand some flooding while the plants are in the dormant state, but sheets of ice invariably kill out the crop. Hence the desirability of making the proper selection of fields intended for alfalfa.

Land intended for alfalfa growing must be thoroughly prepared by good, reasonably deep plowing and harrowing

of good seed is the usual amount of seed used when sown broadcast. Twelve to fifteen pounds of seed will be sufficient if sown with a drill. There are various makes of cheap hand seeders on the market which are very practical for sowing the seed broadcast. The seed may be sown with a common grain drill with the discs set to sow as shallow as possible. When a grain drill is used the seed may be mixed with ground meal using one-third of seed to two-thirds of the meal or ground barley; then sowing the resultant mixture at the rate of three and a half to four and a half pecks per acre. Should sufficient moisture not be present in the soil for rapid germination of the seed, it is best to defer planting to a more favorable time, or if need be, until the next season.

The first year is largely spent by this crop in establishing the plants in the soil and full crops are not secured until the second or third season. During the first season it is advisable to mow the alfalfa once or twice, with the sickle bar of the mower run high, in order to keep down weeds and prevent them from going to seed. Young plants must not be cut too late in the fall of the first year, for if allowed to form at least five or six leaves before cold weather sets in they will withstand the rigors of winter much better.

If the weather conditions in the spring are especially favorable and plenty of moisture is present, a good stand of alfalfa may be secured on land

tice to harrow the field in order to loosen up the soil and conserve moisture. As the crop grows older, harrowing and discing may be continued at needed intervals when the soil becomes hard and dry. Discing not only splits the crown of the plant and causes it to branch more freely, but it also stimulates a more vigorous growth.

The best strains of alfalfa are the Grimm, northern Montana grown, common, and certain strains of the Turkestan. The seed grown under dry land culture is preferable to that grown under irrigation.

Greater difficulty is experienced in curing alfalfa hay properly than in other grasses. Various methods have been followed in handling the crop and each seem to have their advantages. One of the most popular methods in practice is to commence mowing in the morning as soon as the dew is off, rake into windrows in the afternoon when the hay becomes well wilted, turn the next forenoon after the dew is off and in the afternoon the hay is ready to stack or put in the barn. Should the crop be heavy it is a good plan to pile the hay in small cocks and allow to cure for a few days before stacking or putting it in the mow. A hay tedder and a side delivery rake are excellent tools for handling the alfalfa crop. It is of the greatest importance that dry weather be chosen for curing the alfalfa hay as rain is very injurious to it. The hay should be perfectly free from dew or rain before stacking or placing in the mow.

RENEW EARLY.

There are some people who are as the salt of the earth. They are always trying to accommodate other folks just as much as possible. And generally they find that it does not really entail a great deal of self inconvenience to do so. We all like a person who belongs to that class. Why shouldn't we?

Now we will tell our subscribers just how they can do us a good turn if they will. Next month our subscriptions expire by the thousand. Every year our Subscription Department Staff are almost worked to death about Christmas time and a little later. At work early in the morning. Scarcely time for lunch at noon. Work evenings. Meet Santa Claus going home Christmas Eve. Work Sun—no, we never work on Sundays. But it is hard plugging all the rest of the time.

Now, what we ask is simply this: Couldn't you renew earlier? This would help us very much. And it would really do you no harm. Then the job would be done. And you would not have to get out of bed some night to write a letter in a hurry so as to keep your name from being dropped from our list.

Do it Now.

and should be practically free from weeds. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to grow alfalfa upon poor weedy land, as the young plants are very tender and a poor stand is usually the result. It is an excellent plan to prepare the land the year previous to sowing the alfalfa by growing a cultivated crop such as corn or potatoes, the latter preferred. Here is where the good plowing and thorough harrowing should be practiced. By thoroughly cultivating the land, many of the weeds are destroyed and a large amount of moisture is stored in the soil to be utilized by the young alfalfa plants. Upon old land, a liberal application of well rotted manure before planting the cultivated crop will prove very beneficial in stimulating vigorous growth while the plants are young. Before sowing the alfalfa the following spring, the land should be double disced by lapping half and then thoroughly harrowed. It is highly important that the soil be put in the best possible physical condition before sowing the seed.

Alfalfa should be sown in the spring after the danger of heavy frost is past. In the drier sections, better stands are generally obtained when medium early seeding is practiced. Usually, better stands are obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and lightly harrowing the ground after sowing. More seed will be required for broadcasting than when a drill is used. Eighteen to twenty pounds

that grew a cereal crop the previous season, but as the cost of seed is great it will not usually pay to take the risk. In this case it will be best to early fall plow the stubble land, sub-surface pack in the spring, thoroughly harrow, then use a planker or a tilting drag run flat to improve the physical condition of the soil before sowing the seed. Alfalfa should not be sown with a nurse crop as all the moisture and sunshine is needed by the young plant.

When manure is applied to the land, it may not be necessary to resort to artificial inoculation of the soil, which in the major portion of this state appears necessary in order to obtain healthy growth of the alfalfa. Excellent results have been obtained at the Edgeley Station by inoculating the land with soil taken from an old alfalfa field where it was known that the bacteria was present in abundance. The soil was sown broadcast by hand at the rate of one, two and three hundred pounds per acre and harrowed at once. This was done at time of sowing the seed. One hundred pounds of dirt per acre gave as good results as a greater amount. If a manure spreader is used in scattering the manure, a small amount of the dirt may be sprinkled over each load before it is hauled to the field, thereby saving additional labor in scattering.

During the first season after the young alfalfa plants have attained a height of three or four inches, it is a good prac-

Farmers' Week at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Arrangements are already being made for the short course and farmers' convention to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the week commencing Monday, Feb. 13th, 1911, and, as in previous years, the annual meetings of the various associations interested in agricultural advancement are being held in conjunction with the convention.

The short course, consisting of lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry, field husbandry, agricultural engineering, and veterinary science, will begin on Monday, Feb. 13th, and will continue for one week. The annual convention of the agricultural societies of the province, which will occupy two days, will be opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 14th, the final session being held on the evening of the 15th. The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association will be held on Feb. 15th and 16th, and the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association will hold their meeting on Feb. 16th and 17th.

The household science staff are arranging to hold special sessions on Feb. 15th and 16th for the discussion of questions of particular interest to women, and the provincial seed grain fair will also be held during this week. A number of well-known speakers have promised to attend, and the programme throughout will be maintained at the same high level of interest which characterized the proceedings last February.

As in other years, this gathering is being held at the time of the annual bonspiel, so that parties wishing to attend the convention may take advantage of the reduced railway rates which are always offered at that time.

Agriculture in Alaska.

The United States has four experiment stations in Alaska, located at Sitka, Rampart, Fairbanks, and Kodiak. We have just received a report of their work for 1909. In the interior of Alaska the season is short at the best, and if it is unusually cold, wet, or dry, crops are sure to suffer, while on the coast the damp and cold late seasons must always be reckoned with.

At the Rampart station, which is located in the interior of Alaska, the work was more successful this past season than it was on the coast. Fifty-five varieties of cereals were matured at this station, one variety winter wheat, seven

varieties of winter rye, 29 of spring barley, 15 of spring oats, one of spring wheat, one of spring emmer, and one of spring rye. Wild Goose wheat from Brandon, Manitoba, failed to mature. Red Fife from Brandon, on the other hand, matured before killing frost. Two varieties of buckwheat and an unknown variety of wheat from Brandon were killed by a slight frost which occurred on Aug. 24, at which time only a small percentage of seed was ripe enough to grow. Winter cereals, on the whole, have not proven a success, but experiments have demonstrated beyond a doubt that barley and oats of many varieties can be grown with certainty over a very large area in the interior of Alaska, in regions not liable to summer frosts. The testimony of farmers, however, who are now located in the interior of Alaska is that it is not a place at all suited to the energetic farmer. The chief occupation is placer mining. Supplying these mining camps with vegetables and other produce is profitable so long as the mine remains. When it is worked out, the miners leave and the farmer has no market. The farm cannot be rented, neither can it be sold; it is dead capital. On the coast, live

Use the Straw.

By S. Field, Kylemore, Sask.

How to use the straw to the best advantage, must be a question interesting to all wheat growers. It is a problem to be solved at once, if the production of wheat is to be kept up, even to its present standard. As "continual dropping wears away the stone," so continual cropping must wear away the soil and rob it of its productive properties, and if these are not replenished by returning to the soil, all and more than has been taken away from it, poverty must result. One cannot "have the cake and eat it too." The continual cropping of land with wheat until the soil is exhausted is a suicidal policy, and will eventually ruin the farmer that practises it. It is killing the "goose that lays the golden egg." To burn straw is to burn money. The straw has taken a large amount of nourishment out of the land to produce it and that must be replaced or continual impoverishment will go on. The question arises: What is the best way to return the

MY CREED FOR DECEMBER.

I believe in reading two or three really good books on agriculture during each winter.

I believe that when I read these I should do so as carefully and conscientiously as though I would have to pass an examination on the subjects treated.

I believe in exhibiting at the seed fairs. There is no reason why I should not grow the best of grain.

I believe in taking an active interest in school matters. The country is suffering greatly because of a lack of genuine interest in rural education.

I believe that a bachelor who is so mean as to desire to escape his school taxes is a risky proposition around a hen house after dark.

I believe in attending the annual meeting of our Agricultural Society and planking down next year's fee like a little man. We need all these things.

I believe in encouraging the social life of the community along the most desirable lines. This is the way to prevent the chance of its developing in wrong directions.

I believe in encouraging my children to look on the bright side of life. When the sun is clouded at our place I remind them that it is likely shining at Uncle Harry's and that they should be glad of that.

I believe in the Christmas Sentiment. A pity we couldn't spread it over more of the year.

I believe in selecting some good farm papers this month and renewing early.

—Mark Prudence.

stock do fairly well. The climate is comparatively mild and there is an abundance of feed.

One thing that seems remarkable is that vegetables and grains will not do well in many places without the addition of fertilizers. The soil is mostly covered with a thick layer of moss. After the land is cleared this moss must be burned off. Grain crops do very poorly when it is plowed under. It has been found that when this surface layer of moss is completely burned off, grain crops do very well even the first year, but whenever it is plowed under or poorly burned grain crops are a failure, not only the first year but for successive years until the moss is destroyed.

Prices received for farm produce look attractive, but Alaskans have a depreciated currency and prices do not mean much. Farm labor for clearing costs \$6.00 per day of eight hours. Fresh ripe tomatoes find ready sale at 50c. to \$1.00 per pound, according to supply. Cucumbers sell for \$2.00 a dozen and even as high as \$5.00 per dozen for the earliest produced. Fat hogs bring 30 cents a pound and young pigs 75 cents a pound. Fresh eggs are worth \$2.00 per dozen during the winter season.

nourishment drawn from the soil? This article must deal only with the straw question. The straw must be returned to the land in the shape of manure, which can only be done effectually by feeding it to stock. How is it to be done? Some few years ago this question was asked in the Agricultural Columns of "The Field" newspaper.

Store cattle, wintered in the yards and fed upon straw in conjunction with Swede turnips, carried their condition through the winter and, in many instances, improved upon it, but in a dry summer when the turnip crop failed, the cattle were nearly starved on straw alone. Was the absence of the Swede turnips answerable for this? The Swede turnip, upon analysis, contains 89 per cent of water. Why is it that this water cannot be supplied from the pump? To this question I gave the following reply in explanation:

The Swede turnip has been proved by scientific investigation, by its action on starchy material, to contain diastase in greater proportion than any other vegetable. Diastase is matter known to exist, but cannot be identified under the closest microscopical examination. This diastase is the basis of digestion. It

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Farm Home of T. H. Irvine, Crandall, Man.

is contained in the saliva of all animals. It is also an important factor in the gastric juices of the stomach of all animals. The function of the upper stomach is to prepare the food for digestion. Diastase has the power of bursting up the starch granules in all food, and converting them into sugar or saccharine matter, which sets up fermentation resulting in an acidulated food which is assimilated by the other functions and distributed to the various parts of the body for the formation of bone, muscle, sinew, blood and flesh, etc.

The production of diastase is by exciting the salivary glands in the mouth by the action of chewing and is mixed up in the food in the process of mastication.

The reader will say, perhaps: "What has all this to do with straw? Simply this. A cow has only sufficient diastase to deal with a supply of natural food or a well prepared one, but when it has to live on a diet like straight straw which contains little but crude starch and is of a hard fibrous nature, its digestive powers are overtaxed; and without assistance being given in the shape of diastase to aid its digestion, the straw passes through it in an undigested state after having severely tried the functions of the stomach without having done the animal any material good. It has had to deal with a large bulk to obtain a small amount of nourishment. I can only compare this to a person swallowing a gallon of water, to obtain the benefit of a spoonful of meat extract which has been put into it.

When this straw is eaten in conjunction with the Swede turnip, the extra quantity of diastase necessary to convert the large amount of crude starch in the straw into saccharine or nourishing food is produced. The larger part of the straw is converted and goes towards the maintenance of the animal's requirements and results in a far more valuable manure. There is no waste, all has been utilized, there has been no indigestion. The looseness of the animal's hide will show its healthy state.

Mixed farming is the only way to use up the by-products of the farm and make the best of them, no matter how small or how large, and no farmer can live by wheat alone. Every owner of stock, be it horse, cow, sheep, pig or hen should understand the internal economy of such stock. He will then know better how to feed them to the best advantage. What is to their advantage must be to his. My object in writing this article is to induce farmers to study their own interest more than they do; to waste nothing that can be converted into money; for that is what we are working for. The manure made from the straw when treated in the manner I have tried to describe is of the utmost value. The fixed ammonia which it contains is most beneficial to all grain crops. We hear of many kinds of substances, but how seldom is ammonia mentioned! Ammonia is the most valuable fertilizer with which the soil can be treated. It is most often allowed to waste in the manure piles of the country.

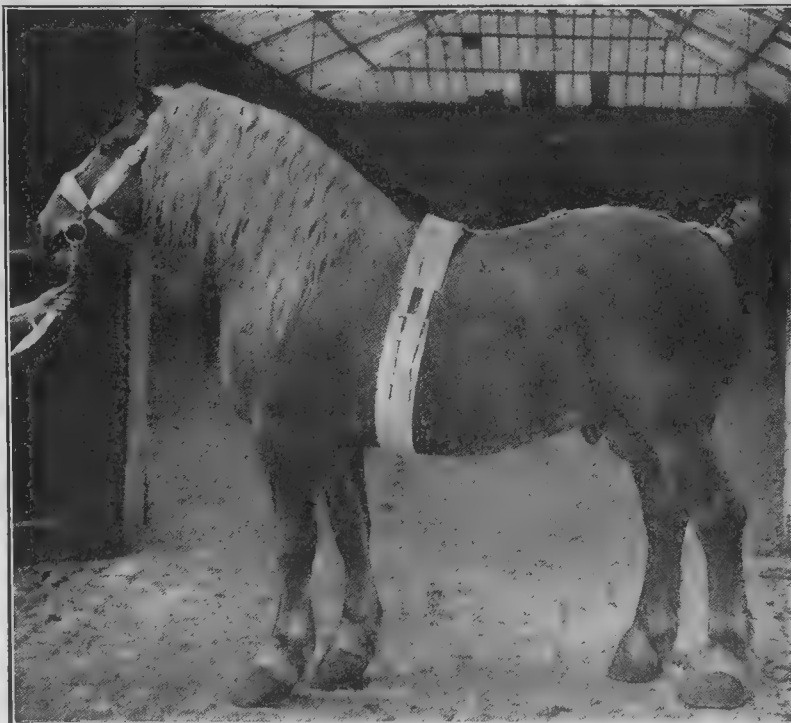
From what I read in your paper and others, I am glad to see farmers are waking up to a knowledge of the importance of scientific methods in conducting their business. In my opinion there is no other business where scientific knowledge is more required. Theories have been proven by facts and facts are the basis of science. Our forefathers had theories which they tested, and they acted upon the results, but they did not investigate the why and the wherefore.

New York is the greatest potato growing state in the Union. It produces about 50 million bushels each year. Maine grows a smaller area but more than doubles the yield per acre reached in New York. The ten-year average for Maine is 180 bushels per acre; New York's ten-year average is only 88 bushels.



Barn of T. H. Irvine, Crandall, Man.

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Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual."



THE SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a synopsis of the report issued by the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission. This summary is somewhat long, but it is very complete, and, as it deals with problems that are of intense interest to the farmers not only of Saskatchewan but of the whole Canadian West, we commend it as being worthy of a most careful reading throughout.

It is significant that the report is the unanimous finding, in every particular, of all three commissioners. Each man on the commission backs up every statement that is made. This fact is even more significant when one remembers the personnel and connection of the commissioners. Two out of the three have for years been among the most prominent farmers of Saskatchewan, connected prominently with the progressive farmers' movements, and, previous to their investigation, favorably disposed toward the idea of government elevators or some form of domination of the grain trade by the government. It cannot, therefore, be said that the commission was prejudiced in advance toward the views finally taken.

The Nor'-West Farmer is willing to do all it can to make this report popular and acceptable with farmers generally. We believe that the commission has not only shown its good sense in its decisions as to what it should refuse to recommend, but that it has done eminently good constructive work in what it has brought forward for consideration and adoption. The report we regard as an excellent one. It shows careful consideration; it is instructive; on the whole, it is conservative; and yet in its recommendations it embodies two of the most vital principles in commerce; namely, the element of co-operation and the element of personal responsibility.

The report, too, is calculated to settle public opinion. Prominence is given to the very important fact that the grain trade of this country is now on a very much better basis than it was half a dozen or ten years ago. Too many folk seem to want us to forget this fact and are still trying to haunt people with the nightmares of the past. In the matter of transportation (which, after all, has been largely at the root of the farmers' troubles in the grain market) there has been an improvement; but, as the commission points out, there is still need of the most serious thought being given to this question. There have been important legislative amendments. The loading platform has become general and makes the farmer largely independent of the local elevator. And the indepen-

dent commission man (and there are yet plenty of the most worthy kind) and the co-operative company give the farmer real competition in the grain market.

The recommendations of the commission are constructive along correct lines. No government should do for any people that which the people can do as well for themselves. There is no real reason why the farmers of Saskatchewan, assisted by loans from the government and acting on the plan outlined, cannot build all the farmers' elevators the circumstances of the situation demand. There is no reason why they cannot manage them with as much success as would attend government operation. If the elevators are profitable—and they should be if properly supported by farmers—there is no reason why the farmers should not enjoy the profits. If they are to be a failure, and cause a loss, there is no reason why the country should be expected to shoulder the burden.

We congratulate the commission on the comprehensiveness of its report, on the unanimity of its findings, on the courage of its convictions in saying many things that will not be popular with a great many farmers, and upon the sanity of its constructive programme.

THE LIMITATIONS OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

In submitting their report, the members of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission have been careful, and wisely so, to make it plain that in refusing to recommend provincial government ownership of initial elevators they are not putting themselves on record in any way as condemning the broad principle of government ownership.

The question as to just how far the principle of government ownership and control should extend is one of the fine points in the science of government that is bound to become more pressing and more prominent within the next few years. Possibly it has been a failing of our Canadian institutions that in the past they have been so strongly individualistic in their character throughout. But it must be remembered that the individualistic idea has largely dominated British affairs everywhere, and that under it has been built up a type of civilization that will compare very favorably with anything to be found elsewhere.

The principle of public ownership and control is one that cannot be taken as a single dose. There are certain phases of our national activities where it manifestly fits to a nicety. Road-making is one illustration. So, also, is our postal service. So is our telephone system, and—as naturally associated with these—so, possibly, is our telegraph system. Our railways, too, are public utilities, without any real natural competition, and the case for government ownership of railways is a strong one.

These are mentioned as illustrations of activities where real competition would be so destructive as to do more harm than good. In such places there should be monopoly by the municipality, province, federal government or whatever else may be the unit of government concerned.

But there are other forms of activity in which government operation is quite uncalled for, and would prove a disaster. This is true in most lines of production, manufacture and trade—although, perhaps, not in all.

The point is that there can be no general sweeping adoption of the principle of public ownership. It is not a panacea. It must fit the individual circumstances. And it is often very difficult to decide beforehand just whether or not it will fit. It may work admirably in one case and fail utterly in another that appears to be somewhat similar. We think, for instance, that it would fit very well on our terminal elevators; we much prefer the co-operative idea with our initial elevators.

Public ownership and operation is a valuable principle to call into play in the proper place. But, as the Commission points out, its best friends may, through their very friendship for the principle, advise against it in some cases. Thus may public ownership be saved from defamation. Each case

must be decided on its own merits, and those who cannot favor the adoption of public ownership in some of the connections in which it is now being advocated by other folks may not be reactionaries but only possess the saving grace of a more conservative judgment.

JOIN THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Just at the present time, speakers are out in a number of directions in the three prairie provinces organizing new branches and reviving old branches of our three big farmers' organizations, the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

We wish to put ourselves on record this year, as in past years, as being in favor of a strongly organized farmers' body in each province. The farmers' organizations in the West have done some very big things, and there is no other power that can take the place that they have filled. In each one of the provinces the farmers' organization sprang into being at a critical time, and in its early history did signal service in meeting the special need of a special time. A goodly number of legislative reforms stand to their credit, and under their protecting wing the co-operative element in trade—an element that we need to encourage even more largely—has received much support. These organizations have also proven very valuable as mediums through which the unification of the desires of the farmers of the West could be wrought and by which the dominant opinion of that great body could be expressed.

These are the accomplishments of the past. There is no reason why the future should hold in store achievements less important. No good farmer should withhold his support simply because he cannot foresee all the needs of an organized farmers' force for the years to come. Sufficient unto the day will be the evil thereof. Neither should any farmer withdraw his support because he cannot endorse all the present lines of activity. While we do not agree entirely with all the decisions that these bodies have reached in the past, we are bound to say that the decisions reached at all the conferences have been arrived at in a democratic fashion, and that the popular voice has prevailed.

We now urge our readers to identify themselves with the farmers' force because there has never been a more critical time in the history of these bodies than we are facing just now. Many of the grievances which called them into being have disappeared, never, we trust, to return. That the early problems with which our farmers' bodies had to grapple were exceedingly acute is within the ken of anyone who knows anything at all about the history of western agriculture. The problems of today call for calmer judgment and more conservative, careful action. One of the present dangers is that the acrimony of the past may be allowed to influence judgment in deciding upon policies for the future. The farmer, no more than any other man, can afford to educate himself into embitterment.

Is there not a danger in this direction just now? Is there not a temptation at this moment for speakers, both farmers and others, who are after a little evanescent popularity, to inflame the public mind with rehearsals of dead wrongs and exaggerated accounts of the iniquities of other classes of men with whom, after all, we will always have to deal, and to whom we must and should always be brothers? Is there not a possibility that a popular press may be converted into a medium through which farmers will be educated into that most dangerous belief that all other men are against them? Is it not necessary that men should have the satisfactions of life set before them just as faithfully as the dissatisfactions? Is there not good ground for suggesting that while we are seeking to improve politics and legislation and railroading and trading, that we should also be quite as earnest in our efforts to improve our own agricultural methods and the educational and social facilities of our own community? Is there not, even, a possibility that without obtruding too far in that

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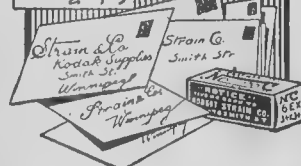
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direction a farmers' organization can become a useful moral influence in the community and especially among its own members?

Perhaps we have wandered away from our subject, but if so, we will come back to it by saying that there will always be enough good work still left undone to keep a live farmers' organization quite busy, and that for its performance the very best men in every community and in each province are needed. To those who are of the spirit of reform the movement commends itself, because it stands for reform; upon those who are constitutionally more conservative in their policies and judgment, it makes its demand, because it needs the balance that they only can give it.

For every dollar of money and every ounce of strength that it has cost to carry on the work of the farmers' organizations of the West in the past, agriculture has reaped returns ten-fold, and with the proper direction given to their activities we believe that just as good results may be obtained in the future.

THE DOMINATING ELEMENT IN OUR FAIRS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association (under whose auspices the Brandon summer fair is held) the question came up as to how much dominance should be enjoyed by the local Turf Club. R. M. Matheson, one of the directors, was strong in his contention that more support should be given the agricultural features with less prominence to the race programme. He claimed that the Turf Club was too strongly represented on the fair board. In opposition to him President P. Payne, W. I. Elder, S. E. Cox, and some others made the claim that the races were "the most important feature of the fair, and that as soon as the board decided otherwise the attendance would begin to decrease."

The question as it now stands in Brandon is a clear-cut one. It is not at all a matter of whether or not horse racing is a legitimate pastime. It is not at all a question as to how successful the Brandon fair has been in the past. Nor as to the sincerity and well-meaning intent of the disagreeing factors. It is simply and purely this: Should the dominating element on a fair board be primarily of a sporting disposition or should its instincts be primarily in sympathy with agriculture and the industrial arts? Do the people want the increase of prominence to go to horse races or do they want it to go to agriculture and other solid industries?

The situation as it is now in Brandon is as follows: The president is P. Payne, who is also president of the Turf Club, the local professional racing organization. The vice-president is W. Anderson, who is the travelling representative of a liquor house. The vice-president and the secretary of the Turf Club, J. S. Gibson and L. J. Clement, respectively, are on the board of directors of the W.A. and A.A. So, also, are S. A. Cox, V.S., and W. I. Elder, both of whom are directors of the Turf Club. Thus we have the situation that out of nine directors of the Turf Club (some of whom are non-resident) five are on the board of the W.A. and A.A. This is brought about in this way: The officers of the Turf Club become members of the fair board. This gives them voting power. They elect four of their men. Then they are entitled to another representative ex-officio (though why they should be it is hard to understand). They exercise the privilege, giving them five directors on the fair board. Beside the other town directors there are just five farmers elected to the same board. The Turf Club men live in the city and attend all the meetings. The farmers, of course, live at a distance.

That is the situation, and, when we understand it, the attitude of the fair board toward the whole question of utilities versus "attractions" is easy to understand. As an illustration of the way in which it works out, we may note that during the past four years the privilege committee of the fair board has been composed of the liquor man referred to above and the secretary of the Turf Club. These men have

practically had sole control of the "Midway."

We are not saying anything against the Turf Club as such. But we do say that when it secures such strong domination of the fair board as is now the case at Brandon, and when its officers declare that the success of the fair is practically built upon a foundation of "attractions," it is high time that our farmers took a stand in the matter, and at the right time and place let their voice be heard. Those directors who, at the annual meeting, advocated a different policy, are not anxious to "knock" the Brandon fair; no more are we. But they need support—of which, incidentally, they got only a very small amount at the meeting above named.

This question is not purely a local one. Somewhat similar conditions prevail elsewhere. Our farmers generally cannot make themselves too well understood on this question as it relates to our exhibitions in a large way.

STUDY THE GRAIN ACT.

Now that the grain shipping is at its height, we cannot do better than repeat the advice that we have often given before, urging every farmer to secure a copy of the Grain Act, and then to give its provisions as much study as possible. We will say with the utmost confidence that the statement is true that a great deal more than half of the trouble that farmers are experiencing nowadays in connection with grain shipments arises out of their ignorance of the provisions of our laws and present system, or their neglect to avail themselves of all the protection that is already secured for them. In making so broad a statement, it is impossible to offer detailed proof, but this can be had in plenty.

We know that the above assertion may seem to be rather a blunt one, and that it may even be resented by some, but telling the whole truth is often a very blunt business anyway.

A few years ago our Grain Growers' Associations did some very excellent work in the way of encouraging farmers to study the Grain Act and in having their speakers explain its workings, showing the way in which farmers could prevent trouble to themselves if they did their part of their business in just the proper way. May we not suggest that a little more activity along this line would still be a good thing. Without doubt a good deal of the trouble, real and fancied, that is now experienced by farmers in connection with the grain trade would vanish into thin air if they took advantage of all the protection offered to them by our present laws. Copies of the Act may be had, free of cost, by writing to C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg, and we advise each one of our readers to get a copy—and then study it.

Wm. G. Dunn, of Cloverdale, B.C., writes us: "Please find enclosed one dollar for renewal of my subscription for 1911. My subscription does not expire until December, but I do not want to miss any copies. I find your paper a mine of valuable information and I like it better every issue."

The flax yield of the Northwestern states was this year less than half of what it has been for ten years past. The average for ten years in North Dakota has been 9.1 bus. per acre; this year it is put at 3.6. South Dakota average for ten years, 10 bus; this year, 5. Minnesota ten years' average, 10.6 bus.; this year, 8 bus. These are official estimates made in the states themselves.

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission's report is primarily intended to deal with the elevator question, but, incidentally, the Commissioners have interwoven little scraps of sage philosophy that are worthy of preservation. Here is one of them: "The less responsible a man is for the affairs of the province, the more heroic he can afford to be. Heroes in legislation are different from heroes on the platform." The last sentence ought to be inserted in our school books.



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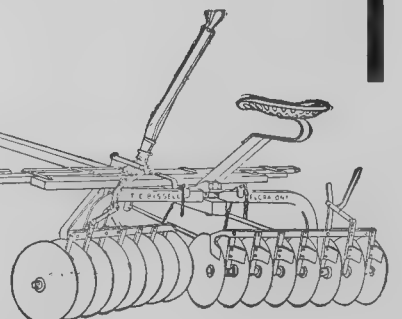
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Experimental Work by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is rapidly developing into an institution, the ultimate object of which, no doubt, will be to come into close touch, by way of study, investigation and demonstration with every phase of farm life. The annual report for the fiscal year 1909-10 received a short time ago gives a resume of work done and under way by the department. Much investigational work is being undertaken. The more important experiments being conducted by the poultry division are summed up as follows:

1. Continuation of the work, inaugurated a few years ago, of building up prolific egg-laying strains of fowls by breeding only from birds of ascertained merit as egg layers. In this undertaking, trap nests were used as a reliable means of distinguishing the good from the poor layers. The latter birds were discarded, while the former were selected to breed from. Care was taken to mate the selected hens with a male bird from parentage of proved egg-laying worth. This work is unavoidably slow, but, if carefully persisted in, should bring about the desired results.

2. Noting the effect on winter egg production of rations of different compositions. The best results, up to this time, have been attained by the use of varied rations, the nature of which is shown in the annual reports of this division for the past two years.

3. Continued trials, during the winter season, of unheated poultry houses with and without cotton fronts. As compared with the older system of heated houses, results so far obtained are strongly in favor of the pattern of house into which cold, but fresh, air is admitted through cotton screens.

4. Experiments in hatching chickens by artificial and by natural means were continued, and data of interest and import were secured. Experimental work has shown that one of the greatest drawbacks to the successful hatching of chickens in early spring, by hen or incubator, is the poor fertility of the eggs. The favorable results so far obtained from the new styles of winter poultry houses with their free circulation of air, lead to the hope that they will prove valuable agents in remedying this defect.

5. The hopper system of feeding, by which whole or ground grains are constantly kept before the fowls, has proved satisfactory. As a method of feeding chickens running at large in a field, it has been very convenient.

Cull Now if it Has Not Been Done Before.

By W. E. Vaplon, Colorado Agricultural College.

Now that the buildings are all in good shape—cracks battened, windows made whole, leaks in the roof plugged up, doors and gates made to swing easy, dirt floors replenished with fresh earth, the entire interior of the building given a last thorough treatment—the poultryman has nothing much to do but feed and gather eggs—and cull. Of course, we are all feeding, some are culling, and a few are gathering the eggs; but if there were proper culling, there would be no immature, half-grown pullets or males not needed for next year's breeding season; no old laid-out hens; no little, runty, late hatched chicks in the poultryman's yard to take up the room needed by the vigorous, quick-growing pullets; there would be

smaller feed bills, cleaner quarters, more eggs.

Every day you keep marketable chickens whose intentions toward the egg basket are not honorable, means loss; cull them out, then cull again and again until it hurts.

Pullets should be grown, or nearly so, and should be laying or showing inclinations that way, now. The hens should be young, active, and of known value as layers to be profitable through the winter months. Don't keep the culls, the loafers, the puny, weakly chicks around. Cull them out, clean up, make room for the members of the flock that mean business, push them with any food that is appetizing, give them lots of clean straw, and sell 60-cent eggs this winter.

Going Light.

G. S. F., Hamiota, Man.—"A disease is attacking my fowls. It is most noticeable in the winter time although present in summer but to a less extent. The fowls gradually waste away, their combs and wattles become pale, while many also become lame. The birds are well housed, warm, and dry, the henhouse being open to the stable. Last winter the fowls had warm feed, consisting of scalded oats and bran in the morning, and the run of the stable during the day."

Answer by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton, Alta.—From the description given I am of the opinion that these birds are suffering from a disease known as "going light." This disease attacks the birds as stated by your correspondent and is aggravated during damp weather which no doubt accounts for the fact that the disease is more noticeable in his flock during the winter. I am sorry to say that I am unable to furnish you with any remedy for this disease which is apparently incurable as any authorities I have treating on this subject do not suggest a remedy. However, as this disease is of bacterial origin I would advise killing the affected birds and burning the bodies.

Shipping Dressed Poultry.

By W. H. Tomhave.

After the fowls have been dressed and are thoroughly cooled, they will be ready for packing. Poultry dressed for market should be kept off feed at least 24 hours previous to slaughter, and should not be drawn before it is packed for shipment. The action of the air on the inside of the fowl will cause it to spoil, and make it impossible to keep in good condition. Use a flat box, in which two layers of poultry can be packed. Wrap the head of each bird in paper, so that any blood which may be left in the head will not come in contact with the head of the body of the fowl and soil it. In some cases the whole bird is wrapped in wax paper.

Start a layer in the bottom of the box; take each bird separately and fold the head to one side, and place it in the box with the head up. Continue in this way until the bottom layer is filled. Put in the upper layer the same way, except that the head is in the middle and the side of the breast is up. If this method is followed in packing, either side of the box may be opened when it reaches the market, and a nice, uniform lot of poultry will meet the eye of the purchaser.

The poultry may be packed in barrels or larger boxes; but small flat boxes are preferred because they are easier to handle, and there is also less danger of spoiling while they are being shipped.

It is a good plan to establish a permanent trade with some commission firm, meat-dealer, or large hotel, to supply them with poultry. This will insure a better price than when shipped only occasionally.

Poultry should be sent by express, so as to be on the road the least possible time. The cases, when shipped, should be plainly marked for whom and from whom they are; the number of birds in the case, and the weight.

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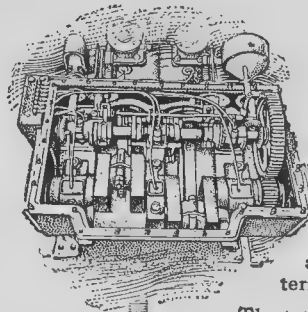
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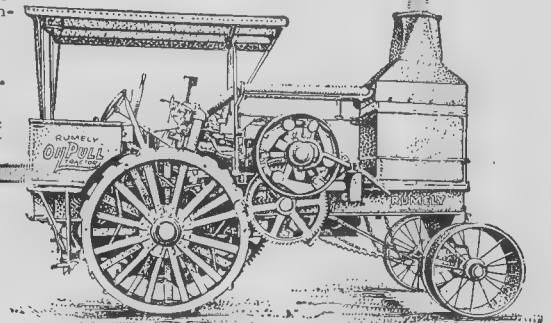
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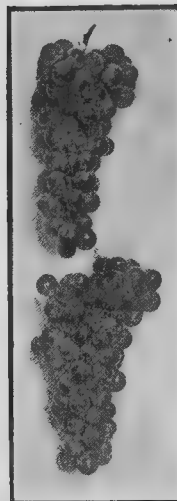
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Poultry Raising in Alberta.

In the Ontario Agricultural College Review for November, Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta, relates in a very interesting article the progress being made among the farmers of Alberta in the poultry business. Alberta is doing much for the poultry industry, and great progress is being made in that direction. Mr Foley's article follows:

"In 1906 when the Provincial Government was formed and the agricultural interests of the province came directly under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, the poultry industry was among the first to receive special attention. Upon looking into the demands of the market it was found that hundreds of thousands of dollars were being sent out for poultry and eggs. Realizing that this was a large and unnecessary drain upon the finances of the province, the Hon. W. T. Finlay, late Minister of Agriculture, secured the services of A. W. Foley as Poultry Superintendent for the province.

"A vigorous educational campaign was at once undertaken and poultry institute meetings were held during the winter, and demonstrations at the agricultural exhibitions throughout the province during the summer. The institute meetings covered in a general way the practical side of poultry keeping and the demonstration brooders, colony coops, trap nests, rearing, crate feeding, and killing and preparing for market.

"At this time the system of range farming was at the beginning of the end and the farmers were considering the system of mixed farming, for which the province is so well adapted, and people generally took to the raising of poultry, being encouraged by the unlimited markets and the exceptionally good prices offered for poultry and eggs.

"Previous to the organization of the Provincial Government and while the creameries were under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and in charge of C. Marker, now Dairy Commissioner for the province, a trial was given the co-operative marketing of eggs in connection with the creameries. The eggs from the patrons' flocks were brought into the creamery by the cream haulers, and were sent from there to the central cold storage at Calgary, where they were examined and cased and sold to the dealers, principally in British Columbia. By a system of numbering the eggs the supply sent in by any patron of any creamery could readily be identified and any eggs that for any reason were unmarketable, were charged against the patron supplying them. This system of co-operation proved most successful, the patrons realizing an average of over 5c. per dozen more than they would otherwise have secured.

"The marketing of dressed poultry was next taken up by the Provincial Government and demonstration fattening stations were established in connection with a number of creameries centrally located. At these places fattening houses and crates were supplied. The birds were fasted for twelve hours before being weighed and a record kept of the number and weight. Birds were received at stated intervals, and when each lot was completed a list of names and addresses with the number of pounds of poultry supplied by each was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and an advance cheque was mailed to each patron amounting to 8c. per pound for fowl and 10c. per pound for chicken.

"The poultry was then crate fed, using the buttermilk from the creamery and a suitable grain ration. At the end of the fattening period the birds were killed, packed in boxes and sent into cold storage at Calgary.

"The first year the killing was conducted at each fattening station, but later, when the stations were operated at a greater number of creameries, it was found to be more economical to ship the birds into a central killing station, where a staff of killers were kept constantly at work under the supervision of Geo. A. Stouffer, an ex-student of the O. A. College, who handled this department of the work in a most creditable manner.

"Before being forwarded to cold stor-

age the poultry was graded and the boxes stamped accordingly Grade No. 1 or No. 2 and whether fowl or chicken.

"The output was sold from cold storage at prices ranging from 16c. to 22c. per pound, and after deducting the actual cost of fattening, killing and marketing the Government was able to make a further payment, making a total payment of 10.27c. per pound for fowl and 12.27c. for chicken, the first year, and 9c. for fowl and 12.09c. for chicken the second year, live weight, delivered at the creameries.

"As a result of the educational work the farmers now saw the advantage of keeping a better class of poultry than the common barn yard hen commonly found on the homesteads, and petitions were received asking the department to establish a poultry breeding station where birds and eggs of purebred utility fowl could be secured at a nominal price. Encouraged by the interest shown by the farmers it was decided to comply with this request and a breeding station was built.

"At this time an Agricultural College had not been considered and nine acres of land in an ideal location was leased from the Hudson's Bay Company in the city of Edmonton. Suitable houses, incubator room and office have been erected and trap nests introduced into nearly all the pens. The plant is now in its second year of operation and has for the past six months been managed by H. W. Scott, a graduate of the O. A. College.

"While Mr. Scott has been in charge but a short time he has made good and there has been a decided improvement in the general conditions at the station under his management. There are now several hundred chicken at the station and this number will likely be doubled by the end of April.

"The demand for eggs and stock has been much beyond the capacity of the breeding station; it has been necessary to refuse orders for some ten or fifteen thousand eggs this season. Last year the eggs were sold at a dollar per setting, \$2.50 for three settings and \$5 per hundred. This year the prices were the same, excepting that it was thought advisable to limit the orders to 50 eggs in order to be in a better position to supply the increasing demand.

"From enquiries I have made of the various breeders in the province, I find that they, too, are able to supply but a small portion of the orders received.

"Owing to this great demand consideration is being given to the enlargement of the present breeding station with, perhaps, another one established in a different part of the province.

"During the winter further educational work was given by three short courses of two weeks each at central points, where practical lectures and demonstrations were given in the various departments of poultry keeping."

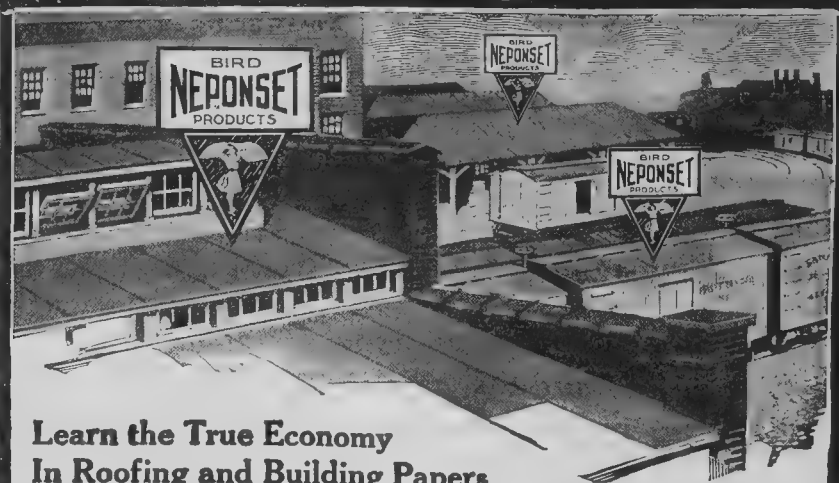
Turkeys Have Roup.

A Pense, Sask., subscriber writes: "Can you tell me what is the trouble with my turkeys? We hatched out 27. They did fine until about six weeks old. They were running out and then some of them began to swell around the head, gradually getting worse until they would die. We lost 16 of them. The rest seemed free from the disease and did well until lately. Three more are now affected in the same way. Their heads are swollen to twice the natural size. I have tried opening them, but there seemed nothing to come out. The only discharge I could see was water running from the eyes. The swelling seems to be the natural color of the head."

The disease affecting these birds is simply roup, one of the worst troubles with which the poultryman has to deal. A number of articles have appeared in these columns treating on this disease and we have little further to add. It is a highly contagious disease, and causes great loss once it gets started. In our March 5 issue, in reply to a similar query, Mr. Foley gave the following advice:

"From the description given, I think the trouble is probably catarrhal roup. I would advise isolating the sick birds, keeping them in dry comfortable quarters and allowing them plenty of fresh air. Syringe the mouth and eyes, using a bulb syringe, and placing the nozzle

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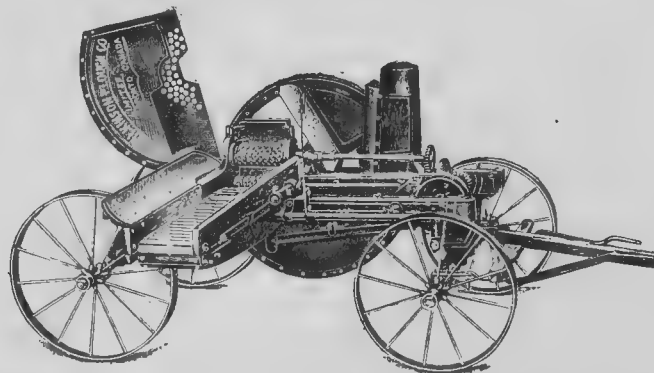
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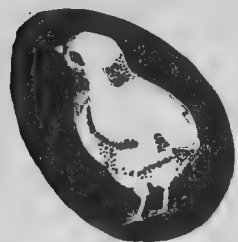
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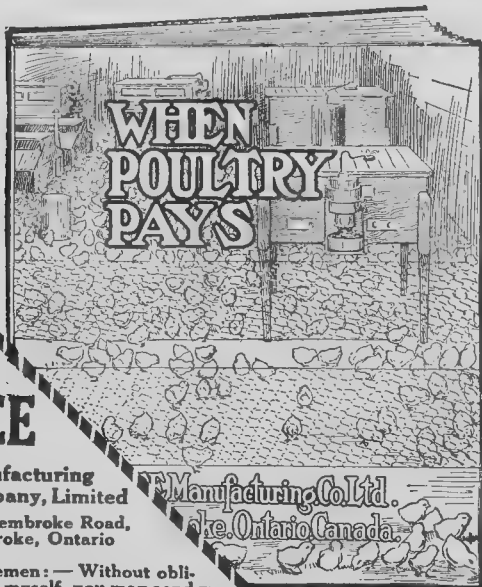
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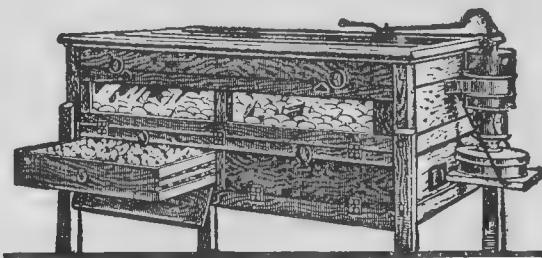
Very little money will start you right in profitable poultry-raising—if you know how to go about the business. And The Peerless Way will show you exactly what you have to do and how you have to do it to make money. The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry; it is a system for raising **at a profit!** The knowledge that The Peerless Way offers you is so explicit that a child could not misunderstand it—it explains everything—and if, beyond that, some unusual problem does arise, our Poultry Advisory Board is at your service without charge to consider your case individually and to write you personally.

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The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

both these essential points—will show you what to do and how to do it—and then, through our co-operative marketing plan, will take care of all the eggs and poultry you can produce and at highest market prices. When you get our book, read the letters we have printed in it from hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way in every part of the Dominion—letters from practical poultrymen who have never been able to do by any method what they have done by The Peerless Way. Get the book—just send the coupon—that brings it.

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Let us explain what we mean by Co-Operative Marketing—let us tell you about the method that has been proven by 15,000 poultrymen who command higher prices than the old way of selling poultry and eggs could ever have given them. Let us explain to you how to get all the profits that rightfully belong to you. Write us for further information about this proof of successful poultry-raising; let us tell you how it has been worked out, how it has been tested, and how it has been proven; let us tell you why it is the only way that successfully meets Canadian climatic conditions—why there is no farm in Canada on which poultry would not pay better than any other crop—why our methods are so simple and yet so practical, that a schoolboy could not fail with them—why you could not find a better investment for either part or all of your time. Send for the book.

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PEMBROKE ONTARIO
CANADA

at the back of the throat force the solution out through the nostrils. The solutions most suitable are carbolic acid or creolin in a 2 per cent. solution, or permanganate of potash, one grain to the ounce. The houses and fixtures where these birds have been kept should be thoroughly disinfected, as the disease is contagious and would soon spread through the whole flock. Equal parts of olive oil and coal oil applied to the inflamed parts has a healing effect."

The Winter Poultry House.

Prof. Dynes, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in answer to the question, "How warm should the poultry house be kept during the winter?" says: "The question of warmth is not more important than the question of proper ventilation; in fact, the two problems become one so far as the poultry men are concerned. No attempt should be made to keep the house above the freezing point at the expense of ventilation. It should not be so cold that the combs or toes are nipped. If the house is kept free from dampness and yet warm enough so that the birds do not suffer from frozen extremities a happy medium of condition will be reached."

Grit Essential for Poultry.

By J. C. Clipp.

Many amateur breeders seem to forget that grit is absolutely essential to the health of the fowl. Where hens are confined to a small lot and deprived of grit you can expect trouble, as well as no eggs. Grit is essential in more ways than one; it is the hen's teeth. The gizzard requires it. Hence it is indispensable. There are hundreds of poultrymen and farmers who lose sight of this. With all the repeated articles written on this subject, it does seem that the average man forgets it easily. We are all guilty of neglect, but remember grit for fowls is very necessary and can not be neglected. Did you know that if fowls do not have grit a great amount of food escapes the fowl's body without being taken up by the system; hence a great amount of food consumed by fowls without grit is lost. The gizzard must be supplied with grit in order to thoroughly prepare the food for the absorption of the system. The fowl that is not supplied with grit will easily contract disease. Thousands of fowls die annually for the want of grit. Not one time in a thousand will a fowl contract disease if it is provided with good sharp grit and charcoal.

Grit saves food; it is economical from a financial viewpoint. If you provide grit freely it will prevent unnecessary waste of food. All will be digested. Consequently you get full benefit of all food consumed by the fowl.

Broken crockery is the best grit I ever used for fowls. It served as two functions, i.e. a food grinder and furnishing a liberal supply of phosphates and carbonates. Oyster shells is a poor grit, yet thousands depend upon it for grit. It is too soft for the gizzard. It supplies the system with lime and carbonates, but is lacking in proper mastication ability. Some writers denounce the use of broken glass for grit, but I have used it more or less for more than twenty years and find it is "par-excellence." We have a grit box fastened to the wall of every poultry house where the fowls can run to it at will, and I find they consume quite a lot in a month's time.

Every reader should have a copy of "Profitable Poultry Feeding," which can be ordered through the Nor'-West Farmer. It will be worth dollars to any one with a dozen hens or more. You will find that it is the proper feeding and care of fowls that make the owner money.

There is money in poultry keeping if you fully understand the art of managing a flock of fowls. There never has been enough stress placed on the different kinds of ingredients for poultry. "Just feed" is not sufficient for fowls, they must have grits, shells, charcoal and cut bone, as well as food. If your fowls are suffering with indigestion or bowel trouble, provide a liberal amount

of the above mentioned ingredients and note the quick improvement.

Good Breeding Counts in Poultry.

Good breeding counts in poultry just the same as with other classes of live stock. We believe in selecting some particular breed and in then keeping it as nearly pure as possible. If for no other reason, the better appearance of a purebred flock as compared with mongrels should be sufficient inducement for sticking to some one breed. A person can feel a real sense of pride upon opening the hen-house door of a morning and seeing a flock of birds all of the same size and color, swarm out. Be they white, black, brown or speckled, we stand for them all being of the same kind.

This desire for uniformity is more than a matter of sentiment. As Supt. Wilson, of Saskatchewan, says, scrubs and grades should be things of the past for those who raise such are likely to meet with disappointment. A desire for improvement is the reason for the establishment of purebred breeds of poultry. Birds of the utility breeds are characterized by a short back, short neck, plump and well rounded breast, are not leggy, and possessed of unmistakable signs of a healthy, vigorous and strong constitution. The well bred flock of birds will have a remarkable degree of uniformity in these respects.

With purebred and scrub chickens reared under the same conditions, the purebred birds of utility type will make the more rapid and economical gains in live weight. Tests with crate fattening have shown, again, that the purebreds make the greater gains, and it has also been demonstrated that the cost of food per pound of gain is less with purebred chickens than with scrubs. Purebred birds can be fattened and ready for market at four months of age and will possess a uniformity in quality and appearance unequalled by mongrels and scrubs at any age. Appearance and quality count for much in the finished article when it comes to poultry products, and if these conditions can more certainly be attained with purebreds than with scrubs, few arguments are necessary in their defence. Appearance will first attract the attention of the customer, and quality will induce "repeat orders." Get the habit, then, and raise purebreds, would seem to be good advice.

Poultry Lice.

Among insects, lice are the greatest enemies of poultry; and their presence is one of the leading causes of poverty in their flesh. Complaint is constantly made that the fowls are fed sufficiently to keep them in good flesh, but that they are still poor. Such birds are frequently examined for insects without the discovery of any; but if the roosts and walls of the hen-houses are closely examined, uncountable numbers of insects will be found, awaiting the return of night for another attack upon the roosting fowls. The remedy lies in cleanliness. Poultry insects breed rapidly in unventilated, seldom-cleaned poultry-houses, and in places where the birds perch at night. Spray the roosts, the nests, the walls, the cracks and the crevices with kerosene oil. Coal tar preservatives of wood are also valuable insecticides and disinfectants for the henery. Success with poultry depends as much upon vigilance in sanitation and disinfection as upon proper feeding and housing.

FOR SALE

100 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys; 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens; 1st and 2nd Toms; Manitoba Poultry Show. Also a few Barred and White Rock Cockerels—1st Cockerel and 1st Pullet Dominion Exhibition. First orders get choice,

A. C. MUNRO
PLUMAS - MANITOBA

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—

Wolfrums Strain, 50 one year old breeders and 300 April and May hatched cockerels and pullets, utility and show birds, 100 S. S. Hamburgs, also April and May hatched cockerels and pullets. Will win almost in every show. The above birds are for sale for one half the price what they are worth or what they are usually sold for. All birds can be returned if not satisfactory and I refund your money less express charges. All correspondence cheerfully answered. J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man., Can.



MAW & SONS, Poultry Farmers, Parkdale, Man. Acclimatized Utility Breeds. Supply Catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Louise Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, 1 lb. 50c., mailed free. Edwards' Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease, easily given in drinking water, 1 lb. 50c., postage paid.

SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FARM'S BARRED ROCKS are noted for Exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for hatching securely packed, per setting \$3, best pens 2 for \$5, others \$2. Can't be beat. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes, at \$1.25 bus. are immense. H. H. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man., I have the largest high quality flock of Busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rock youngsters I ever had. Farm raised on free range. First class well grown exhibition and utility cockerels for sale. Also a few females. Good laying strain. Send for prices and show record.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

R. D. LAING, STONEWALL, MAN., has the kind of poultry that wins prizes. I have some good ones for sale. Minorcas, B.P. Rocks, Pekin and Rouen ducks, also a few Toulouse geese. Give me your order and I shall try and please you if you want quality.

MOUNTAIN VIEW POULTRY FARM, breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S.C. Brown Leghorns. Winners four championships. Best and largest stock in the West. Prices single birds \$2.00 each upwards. Address Joseph Shackleton, box 268, Olds, Alberta.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain). Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from \$3 to \$5 each. Order early and get the pick. Eggs at .3 per setting.

HALF PRICE—For a few weeks on Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Worth \$3 each, now \$1.50. It pays you to buy now. Club together and save express. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man; breeder of prize-winning Barred Rocks. Cockerels for sale from \$2 to \$10 each, after New Year from \$3 up, pens of four from \$5 up. Make all orders payable at Franklin.

MRS. W. W. HOFFMAN, Borden, Sask. Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and hens for sale, also S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00 per bird. Eggs in season.

WEST'S BARRED ROCKS, have no superiors. They win wherever shown. Look them over at coming poultry shows. A few choice cockerels for sale. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

WM. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15.

F. H. WEINEKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in seasons.

J. WOODS, Brandon. Buff Orpingtons, golden exhibition color; recent wins Brandon, 1st pen, 2nd, 3rd Cockerels. Young stock for sale from \$3 each.

S.S. HAMBURG and Black-tailed Japanese Bantams for sale. Write for prices. W. L. Esau, Box 42 Winkler, Man.

G. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B. P. Rocks and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

40 S.C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, April hatch, from 1st prize stock, at \$1. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR SALE. These birds are from pen containing 1st, 2nd and 3rd hens Winnipeg Industrial, 1910. Sire 1st prize pen cock, Manitoba Provincial, 1910. \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. J. Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. L. Wyandottes, S.C.B. Minorcas, S.C. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Pearl Guinea Fowl. Stock of all breeds for sale.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Good ones, young and old, prices reasonable. Also Pitt Games and Canaries. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

W. & R. PICKARD, Holland, Man., breeders of Columbia Wyandottes. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. See our winnings at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Twenty yearling hens at \$2 each. Two yearling Black Wyandotte cocks at \$3 each. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rock Pullets, \$2.00 each; choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Wm. Gardiner, 18th and Brandon Ave., Brandon, Man.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask. Beautifully Barred Rock cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. By purchasing now you get the choicest birds as well as save on express charges.

BLACK ORPINGTON Cockerels, Buff Orpington Cockerels, from Seath stock, April hatched vigorous birds, \$2 each if taken at once. Mrs. John Turnbull, Cromer, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pure bred, choice cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each if sold at once. F. Bradshaw, Regina.

RABBITS, Guinea Pigs, Tumblers, Pigmy Pouters and Fantail Pigeons, John J. Lemky, Rosthern, Sask.

CHOICE S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, from prize winners, \$1.50. F. E. Fotheringham, Baring, Sask.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—U. R. Fishel's strain. Old and young stock for sale. Eggs in season. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

Toulouse Geese and M. Bronze Turkeys

I have a large flock of the finest geese and turkeys I ever raised. Will make the best of breeding stock. Unrelated and free from disease. Also a choice lot of Barred and Buff P. Rocks, both pullets and cockerels. Write me for prices.

W. H. Brett Dugald, Man.

Buff and White Orpingtons (Cook strain), Buff Cochins and S.C. White Leghorns. All prize winners Winnipeg Industrial Grand Stock,

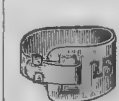
Both old and young at reasonable prices. **C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove P.O., Man.**

ALL STOCK SOLD

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LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c: 50, 60c.: \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals medicine. Money back no cure. Lice powder, large, 50c. Humphrey's Bone Cutter \$17.50. Barred Rock Cockerels for sale.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.

Buff Orpingtons

One hundred one and two-year-old hens for sale at \$1.00 each, also young stock.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

White Wyandottes

Get your eggs from the winners this year. My birds made a clean sweep at recent Winnipeg Poultry Show. We will sell eggs from the best White Wyandottes in Western Canada at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, or \$15 per 100. A satisfactory hatch guaranteed or we will replace the eggs at half price. Take no chances, but buy where you can get quality and square dealing. John McLean, Glenboro, Man.

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We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

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The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Cow Stalls and Ventilation.

Many dairymen have two habits that should be gotten rid of. One is that of "any old kind of stalls, ties or stanchions" will do, and the other is the bad or no ventilation habit. Proper ventilation in the dairy barn is perhaps the first and most important consideration for the dairyman. Cleanliness is of course always a necessity if satisfactory results are to be secured and then comes the big question of stalls or stanchions. In connection with this article we publish illustrations of a modern dairy barn completed only this fall by Muys Bros., Manitoba dairymen



Modern Dairy Barn of Muys Bros., Winnipeg. Note the four ventilators along the side and two on top.

who supply milk to the city of Winnipeg. The plan of the barn was designed by the Winnipeg City Health Department.

The system of ventilation and the non-rigid cow stanchions are the characteristic features. It is little less than cruelty to pinion a cow in a rigid stanchion, especially in some of them. This barn is equipped with the Loudon flexible iron stanchion. They are very well illustrated in the cuts. The cow can turn her head from one side to the other and when lying down the stanchion will turn on its fastenings, at top and bottom, to meet the reclining position of her neck.

As shown in the cuts the barn has concrete floor throughout. The cows' heads face out, a feed passage running the entire length of the building on either side in front of the cows. There are also watering basins in front of each cow so that they may have easy and constant access to fresh water at all times, the water coming from a large tank in the loft and the flow being regulated automatically so that the basins are full all the time. Between the two rows of cows, running down the entire length of the barn, is a wide driveway.

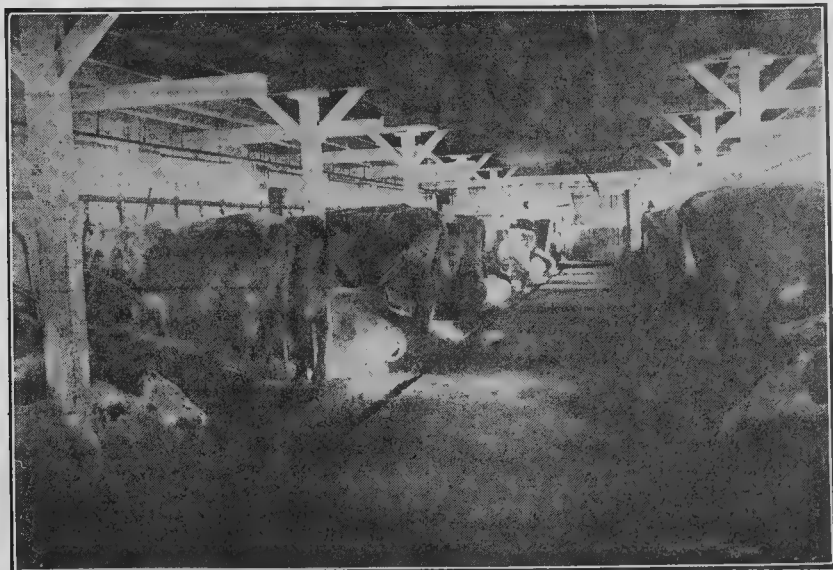
The gutters are eighteen inches wide, four inches deep on the side next the driveway and six inches deep next the stall. The stalls are five feet deep, measuring from gutter to feed curb. A depth of four feet six inches would be better as the longer length sometimes allows the cow to make droppings just at the edge of the gutter. Four foot six inch stalls would be plenty long enough for practically all cows and would also be great aids to cleanliness.

From the standpoint of the designers of this plan, the ventilating system is a most desirable one. The fresh air intakes are the windows along the sides which are hinged at the bottom and open inward, thus tending to direct the cold air upwards when it first enters the barn. It soon descends, however, and after being breathed and fouled, escapes through the ventilators, four on each side, as shown in the cut. There are two outlets to each ventilator on the inside, one low and the other higher up on the side. After being breathed, air becomes laden with carbonic acid gas and is heavy. This polluted air readily finds escape through the lower openings in the ventilators. Much of

the warmer air is also laden with impurities and this can escape through the side openings in the ventilators. There are also ventilators on top of the barn which open into the interior. These draw off the warm impure air that naturally collects at the ceiling. All the ventilators may be regulated by means of slides, and on the coldest days the ventilation is as good as on the warmer days. The system works well. Sometimes, in this cold climate, other systems of ventilation have been found to be only partially effective.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting the above described barn a few days ago. With the walls all white-washed, cows well bedded, and the manure kept cleaned away, it would seem possible to have almost ideal conditions for producing pure milk. The gutters have a drain pipe leading to a large cess pool a few yards distant from the barn. This collects the liquid manure, which is pumped out onto the land as the tank needs emptying.

The illustrations on the following page present a clear idea of the interior arrangements of the barn. Dairying is growing in importance, and correctly built barns are very important.



With swinging stanchions and proper stalls cows may enjoy the maximum of comfort. Cows in stable of Muys Bros., Winnipeg.

NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

DAIRY SIZES
\$40.00 to \$175.00



There is no difference in the quality of the ten styles and sizes of De Laval Separators; the difference in price simply indicates a difference in size or capacity. Uninformed buyers are sometimes induced to buy an inferior separator because it is offered at a price below that of the prevailing size of De Laval in use in the district. If they had ascertained by test the actual capacity of the machine purchased they would have learned that for less money a De Laval of equal or greater capacity and infinitely superior mechanical construction could have been purchased.

Intending purchasers are advised before buying to secure the free trial of a New Improved De Laval through the Company or its nearest agent and thus familiarize themselves with the standard by which creamerymen and dairymen of international repute have measured every other cream separator and found it wanting.

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For Wind proof, Damp proof, and Vermin proof dwellings, use Sackett Plaster Board and Empire Brands of Wall Plaster.

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Write for Plaster Booklet, it will interest you.

Cream Separator Buyers TAKE NOTICE

You know that the Babcock tester—used the world over for testing skimmed milk—contains neither disks nor other contraptions. Since the Babcock tester does not need inside contraptions, it is plain that a properly built cream separator does not need them.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

are the only separators free from disks and other contraptions. The only simple—the only properly built separators. The World's Best. Produce twice the skimming force of common separators and proved by the Babcock tester to skim twice as clean. The saving Tubulars thus make you clear profit you cannot get any other way.



Tubulars are guaranteed forever.

Waste no time with common, complicated separators. You will want a Tubular until you have one—so why not get it in the first place. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. We made the first separators manufactured on this continent and have been at the business thirty years. Write for illustrated catalog No. 146 telling all about Tubulars.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
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That Hard Milker!

CURE HER
The "Boston" Teat Dilator

will do it in a few day's time



(Dr. Murphy's Modification)

The sphincter muscle, located at the end of the teat, is too firmly contracted to permit of a free flow in milking.

Insert the "Boston" Dilator in the teat a few minutes before milking. This will stimulate the blood action and very shortly bring the muscle into its normal condition.

Price per set of four, \$1.00

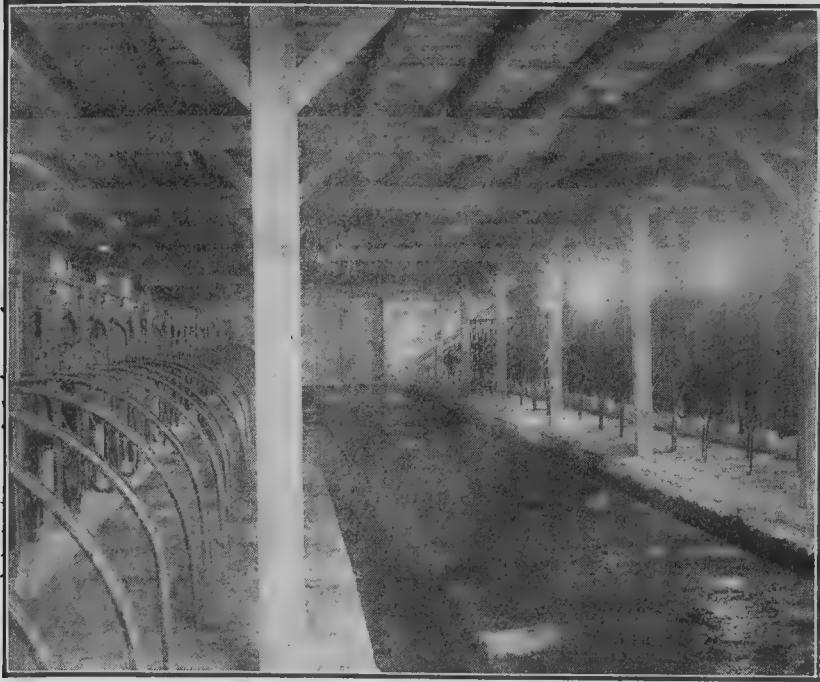
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The Randall-Faichney Co.

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole Selling Agents for Charles Wilder Co.'s
Accurate Dairy Thermometers



Interior of Muys Bros.' modern dairy barn showing cow stalls, gutters and driveway.

When Should Cows Calve.

Under the above heading we note a very pithy article in Hoard's Dairyman, the recognized leader in its line among the agricultural papers of the United States. Many American farmers, apparently, have not learned the value of winter dairying any better than have Canadians. Just a few days ago, the writer was standing on the elevated walks in the C.P.R. stock yards watching a man sorting over a bunch of cows that had just been unloaded. He proved, from conversation, to be a Winnipeg dairyman who was in search of fresh cows to fill the depleting ranks of his herd. Just when the price of milk was beginning to climb he found his supply rapidly decreasing and many of his cows going dry. This condition is duplicated in many other dairy herds at this season of the year, or earlier, and on practically every farm. The advantages to be gained by having cows freshen in the fall on many farms seem too apparent to need any supporting arguments. The writer in Hoard's Dairyman expresses ideas that we were on the point of setting down. After pointing out that it was extremely hard for a farmer to change his way of doing things after he once "gets set," he continues:

"The advantages from a money making point of view of having cows calve in the fall are obvious, but that does not convince a great many. If a farmer is going to keep cows at all he must keep them for a year. They must be wintered well or else they will spend

half of the summer feed in coming up to good milking condition.

"The prices of their product is always considerably higher in winter than in summer, more than enough higher to pay for the extra grain they will consume. They enjoy about six months exemption from flies, which is a big item of profit to the farmer. The calves also enjoy this exemption, besides it is easier and better to rear a fall calf for the first six months than it is a spring calf. Help can be more easily and cheaply secured in winter than in summer. The farmer himself has more time to look after the comfort and health of his cattle than in the summer. The cows are dry in August and September when the milk is worth less and the time to look after them is worth most.

"In every way winter dairying is more profitable than summer dairying, and yet the great bulk of farmers prefer to have their cows come fresh in the spring. We notice that the most of these farmers give as a reason that the milk costs less to produce on pasture than in the barn. They have not thought out the longer milking season the fall calving cows have, the increased yield—often fully 1000 pounds. A large proportion of these farmers are not close figurers anyway. They farm by habit and habit holds like the rigid stanchion habit, the unventilated barn habit and all other habits that cannot bear the light of facts and figures."

The dairy cow that spends her energy making fat is as objectionable as the beef cow of dairy conformation.



Showing feed passage, water basins and cow stanchions from in front. Note the ventilator shafts on the side of the wall.

What a Trade Mark Stands For

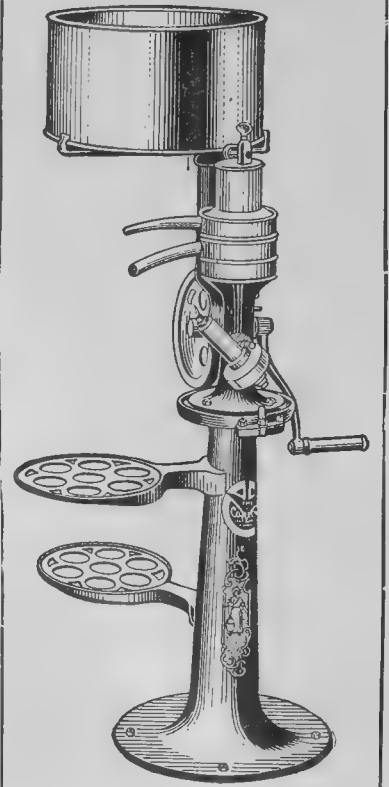
in a Cream Separator is the ability to get MORE cream; a Separator that cannot get "more" had better be without a name altogether; for the name only serves to identify it to dissatisfied users.

This Separator



stands for the Separator that gets 999-1000ths of all the cream in every drop of the whole milk—for the only Separator whose bowl is fitted with the wing cylinder skimming device. This trade mark is a guarantee of Separator satisfaction.

Write for our little book on The Capital.



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If "our folks" realized what a load of hard work this amazingly powerful little pumping engine lifts from the shoulders of farmers' families, we would be buried so deep under rush orders that we couldn't see daylight for months.

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Throws a stream as high as a house or barn, or 60 feet on the level. Beats any "bucket brigade!" Gives protection day and night.

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ALL COMPLETE AS IT COMES TO YOU

Nothing to build—no "extras" to buy. It is a complete Portable Power Plant. Gets busy inside of 15 minutes after you get it. Fits any pump. Out-pumps largest windmills! Air-cooled, without fans or attachments. As high grade as best automobile engines. Starts or stops on the instant. Cannot freeze or overheat. A child can operate it. Think of it! All for a few cents a week! Gasoline costs only a few cents a week. Engine saves time, muscle and money.

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We haven't exaggerated the facts. Send at once for extraordinarily interesting book. Get acquainted with the little Farm Pump Engine! (101)



Pat. June 15, 1909. Others applied for

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DON'T SHIVER AND BE UNCOMFORTABLE when one of these heaters will keep you warm and cozy and comfortable on every business or pleasure trip in cold weather.

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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

The Breeding Mare.

On almost every farm there will be pregnant mares this winter. Next spring's foal crop will largely depend on the kind of treatment received by the brood mares this winter. Our long winters with their period of comparative inactivity are in many ways not conducive to best results in horse breeding. All too frequently the horses are kept in the stables with little or no exercise, which practice is not at all compatible with best results in any class of breeding animals. On a great many farms the amount of winter work is not great enough to keep the horses busy. In fact, this is the case on most farms, or perhaps all excepting the stock farms or in cases where farmers have a lot of teaming of one kind and another to do. As too often happens, the farmer will try to be good to his mares and use his other horses to do the chores with. The order should be reversed. The brood mares need exercise, and the winter choring will keep them in splendid condition. If any horses are required to be idle it had much better be the geldings and the mares that are not in foal.

We get many letters asking for information along various lines. Just now subscribers are writing us many questions of a veterinary nature, and otherwise about their stock. A La Salle, Man., subscriber writes as follows:

"I bred a driving mare on the fourth of May. When should I stop driving her? Will driving hurt her? What care should the mare have to ensure a good foal? When is the best time to wean the colt? When will the mare foal?"

In answering this we will be answering many other questions of a similar nature. Driving is only a form of work. If the mare is driven in moderation it will not hurt her to be driven right up to the time when she gets so heavy that it seems distressing to her. Mares in foal are all the better for plenty of exercise and are more likely to have a strong healthy foal than when pampered in the stable. We remember of an instance where a man secured a show mare that had been kept in high condition all during the season. She was a valuable animal and was bred to a noted sire. Her owner quite naturally was anxious to have the mare do well and also to secure a good foal. He lived three miles from town and did not have any light work that he cared to put this mare to, but instead hitched her to a cart and drove her to town and back every day from the time he got her until she foaled. This would seem to be considerable trouble, and most men would not do it. It provided the mare with plenty of exercise, however, and in April she foaled a splendid colt. The mare was healthy and the colt was large and strong. It was a pure bred and worth a large price. The man felt that he was well repaid for his extra trouble. Without exercise, such a mare probably would have done very badly.

On the farm the very best thing to do is to work the brood mares at choring or any other work right along. If any horses must be idle let it be those that are not breeding. We have worked mares, bred to foal in June, on the plow or harrow right up to the time of foaling. They should not be over exerted, however, nor put in slippery places where they might strain themselves, nor made to pull too hard. Driving this mare, referred to by our correspondent, in deep snow should be avoided.

Oats and good hay are the best feeds available for breeding mares. While we have worked mares right up to foaling time, it is not always advisable to

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks, eggs \$1.50. Rye Grass seed, no noxious weeds. Prizes won at six fairs in 1909, cash \$1500, two gold medals and four silver cups.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomys", winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE — Bulls and heifers for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

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M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

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J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

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JERSEY CATTLE, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshaw, Linden Wood Farm, Kelso, Man.

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G. H. CAMPBELL, Reston, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Barred Rocks.

RED POLLED CATTLE, Young bull for sale. J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Lake View Stock Farm, Irma, Alta.

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R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

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RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

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Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm
P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton.
Also some good farm lands for sale.

Send us \$1.00

And we will send The Nor'-West Farmer from now until January 1st, 1912, to the "Old Folks" in the East, or South, or across the water.

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Know all about DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE. The greatest antiseptic and healing preparation known. Used alike on human and animal flesh. Heals without leaving a scar or any white hairs. If you have never used it, we would like to send you a \$1.00 bottle.

READ THIS—Have you a photograph you would like beautifully tinted? If so, mail it to us with \$1.00, giving color of hair, eyes and complexion. This will be tinted and returned to you together with a large \$1.00 bottle of DR. WARNOCK'S ULCER-KURE, postpaid, all for \$1.00. We have secured the services, for a short time, of an artist of rare ability in phototinting. First come, first served. Nothing larger than cabinet size photos accepted.

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Some good ram
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Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by
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Also a few sired by an imported Buttar ram.
Type and individual merit our aim. If you want
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Imported and Homebred **Percherons**

Choice Young Stallions and Mares for
Sale.

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Why not buy a bull calf from a cow
that has made an official record in
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bred and raised here, holds the Jersey
Record for Canada, fifth of any breed.
Only cows that have made or are making

RECORD OF MERIT

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what you want.

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The leading importers and breeders of Belgian
draft horses in Western Canada. The firm has
imported many grand champions, and its re-
putation stands behind every animal sold.

R. PIRMEZ, Prop., Calgary, Alta.

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Thoroughly acquainted with the different
breeds of live stock and their values. Will
conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T.
on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date
of sale.

ALL STOCK SOLD

J. R. Thwaites

Box 946 Moose Jaw, Sask.

do so, in fact it is best not to do so if
they are not needed. In the case of
driving mares it is possible to handle
them better. We know of one party
that gives plenty of exercise until about
six weeks before foaling time. Then
the mare is allowed a loose box stall
to run in and if possible to run in the
yard every day. Hay and oats are fed
daily and when the regular exercise
stops the oat ration is cut down one-
half and bran is fed instead. This pre-
vents constipation, a condition to be
avoided. A little flax seed meal is also
often fed a few days before foaling
along with the regular ration. This pro-
duces a loosened condition of the sys-
tem and is an aid to proper foaling.

Now, as to when this mare should
foal. The gestation period, or time of
pregnancy, in mares is ordinarily eleven
months, 330 days from the time of con-
ception. This varies somewhat. The
time is probably more often longer than
that than it is less. This mare should
foal at five or six months, about Octo-
ber, after it has learned to eat oats
and hay. Then the shock of weaning
will be little noticed. When foals are
not taught to eat grain before being
weaned they lose flesh very rapidly and
the effects of weaning are never fully
overcome. We can not afford to lose the
"baby fat" in any class of young ani-
mals. It is the easiest to make, cheap-
est to hold and best to have.



Buildings at Rugby Stock Farm, McGregor & Bowman, Proprietors, Forrest, Man.

The Alberta Homestead and Western Sheep Interests.

By an Alberta Correspondent.

In its issue of Oct. 26th, the Alberta
Homestead replies editorially to an arti-
cle contributed to the Nor'-West Farm-
er by M. W. G. Brien on the sheep in-
dustry. Mr. Brien advocates the open-
ing of the foothill country for sheep on
the ground that it is unsuitable for
horses and cattle in summer on account
of the flies and insects, and that it is
impossible in winter owing to the deep
snow.

A regrettable feature of the discussion
is that neither party is expressing him-
self accurately, and that in the reply
there is too evident acrimony from be-
ginning to end. The discussion is not
likely to be productive of good, as the
issue is clouded by wrong premises and
the method of discussion is likely to
arouse the latent jealousy of the sheep
and cattle interests. Mr. Brien asks
that the laws regulating the grazing of
sheep be repealed. The Homestead re-
plies by setting forth the evils which re-
sult from overstocking the ranges. Mr.
Brien's demand is not the request of the
Alberta wool-growers. They do not ask
that the present law be repealed, but
that the limits for sheep ranging should
be extended to those mountain valleys
which are not being utilized by the horse
and cattle interests. Given the use of
these valleys and mountain sides for a
summer pasture, the sheep men would
homestead and purchase enough land in
the lower foothills to grow winter feed.
From a national standpoint areas which
are now useless would become inhabit-
ed and a source of heavy production in
a commodity in which the western prov-
inces are decidedly short. The sheepmen
of the western prairies are not outlaws.
Their interests deserve consideration on

account of the gradual closing in of the
range both from the standpoint of them-
selves as well as from those of the great
body of consumers.

The argument of the Homestead is
based on the assumption that because
the American sheepmen abuse the rang-
es of the United States, the Canadian
sheepmen should not be allowed to use
the Canadian range. The method of
argument is well illustrated in the fol-
lowing paragraph from the Homestead
article:

"The beast of the field, the bird that
flies, the fish that swims, and even the
worm that crawls all vanish before the
range sheep. No other animal will graze
behind them. No other animal can graze
behind them because they never leave
a spear. In wet weather their sharp
hoofs cut the grass roots and ruin the
range. They leave nothing for the
worm. During the nesting season they
trample and destroy the nest of every
bird that builds on the ground or in the
low brush. That settles the birds. To
kill ticks and scabs the sheep are dipped
in a poisonous liquid. After dipping
they poison the first stream they come
to. If they do not poison it with dip,
enough of them will be trampled to
death to pollute the water by decay.
That settles the fish."

This paragraph proves too much. Oth-
er beasts of the field may not be able
to pick a living as close to the ground

as sheep, and may have to vanish to
longer grass. The sheep, however, is a
beast of the field that can make more
economical use of the grass (including
weeds) than any other beast of the
field can. Steam plows destroy bird's
nests, but the steam plow might as well
be abolished according to the Home-
stead's line of argument in spite of
the part it has played in economical
food production. A herd of range cat-
tle may die in the streams either by
going over a cutbank or by the thin ice
route and the consumer might just as
well be expected to stop eating beef and
the ranchers to stop growing it on this
account as that the sheep man should
be denied the use of the range. Lumber-
men waste timber and miners waste coal,
but this is not sufficient reason for
ceasing to use the product of timber and
coal lands under right regulation for
their conservation.

Neither the interests of the public nor
those of men running stock other than
sheep are in need of the crude and im-
moderate sort of support implied in the
Homestead's attack on the sheep busi-
ness. The country is interested as much
as the sheepman in lessening the econ-
omic disturbance caused by the sheep-
men losing their prairie range. If the
foothills have unused grass suitable for
mutton production, there is everything
to be said in favor of converting it to
this use. The sheep business has felt
the need of encouragement and the
public have felt it. At present there
are signs of renewed interest in sheep
throughout the western provinces. The
agricultural paper that does not recog-
nize and assist the movement is wholly
reactionary and out of touch with char-
acteristic and desirable tendencies.

It has been proven time and again that
good flavored milk cannot be obtained in
stables that are not properly ventilated.

DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS



Fourth importa-
tion for 1910 arrived
August 4th. Our
present lot, we be-
lieve, equals or sur-
passes any we have
heretofore collect-
ed. More horses of

bone, size and first-class quality
than ever. Numerous important
prize winners.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

WAYNE ILLINOIS

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on
hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown
& Sons, Proprietors, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm



SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few
HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to
three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay
and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of
Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most ex-
treme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is
the time for those that have got feed to take advan-
tage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show
animals at half-price. Apply to

PURVES THOMSON

Maple Shade Farm Purves P.O., Man.

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One Imported Bull, three years, herd header,
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leaving the horse sound and smooth. All
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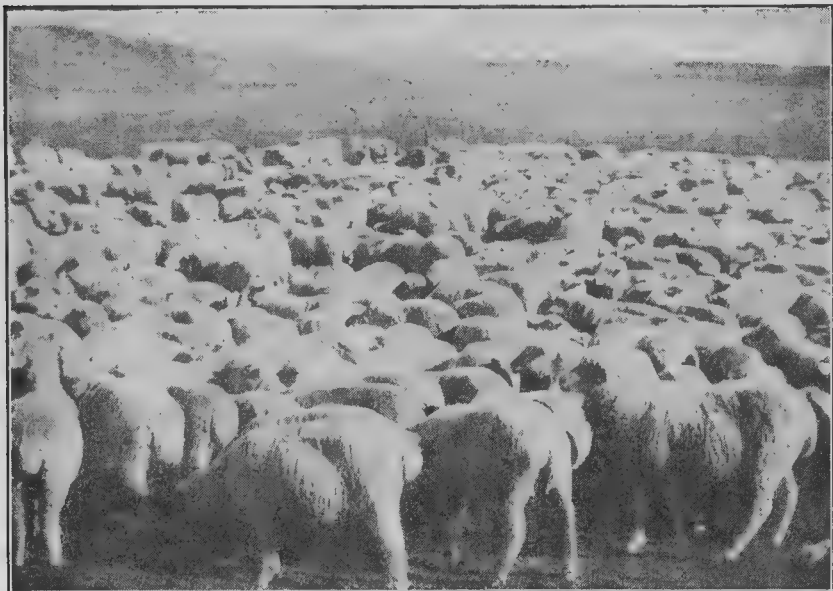
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Some Sheep Talk.

Now is the time for the farmer who has a liking for good sheep to get hold of a few registered ewes of his favorite breed. The sheep business is on the up grade. The men who have been holding on to their registered stuff in the face of a very indifferent demand in the past few years will now come into their own. There will be a firmness from now on for good sheep that will make the quitters feel sorry for themselves. The farmers in all the western provinces are now in a position to indulge their tastes.

The upper lake boats are waiting for western wheat which the farmers can afford to hold. When the wheat is sold will be a good time to exchange a few dollars for fencing of the woven type to hold sheep and hogs. This will diversify the sources of farm revenue, give a little more winter occupation and interest, supply wholesome meat and kill the weeds that are lowering the grading of the wheat.

It doesn't matter much how you start. A few good strong grade ewes bred to a thick-fleshed, pure bred ram will pay their way and leave a good margin of profit. A couple of brace of good registered ewes, either by themselves or in conjunction with a commercial grade flock, will increase the interest. You can work the grades out and the aristocrats in and make money all the time.



Short grass on some of the sheep ranges this year has reduced profits considerably and also offered a good opportunity to others to buy sheep for their farms.

Breed? The one you like best, of course. The dark faces, Oxford and Shrops principally, seem to be most popular in the west. They are thought to be hardy, prolific and easy keepers. So they are, but sheep adjust easily. Cold, especially dry cold, does not make any difference to them. Our vegetation is heavy enough to carry the heaviest sheep that grows and profit is more a matter of management than it is of breed. The butchers, however, like the handy weights of the middle breeds better than the big ones because the consumers like them. We used to eat nearly all mutton rather than lamb, because we have to depend on the ranges for it, and then lambs were never ready to slaughter as lambs, but the range business will contract and the farm flock will take its place and we will be eating lamb altogether pretty soon, in which case no breed will be too heavy for use, or profit. No matter much where a man gets in just now, he will win.

What is to be known as the National Mid-winter Sheep Show will be held in Portland, Oregon, January 4 to 7 next.

James Tough, formerly of Edmonton, writes: "I have been a subscriber for a good many years, and have derived much pleasure and profit from The Nor'-West Farmer."

Location of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Report of Special Committee to International Tuberculosis Commission.

Though we are all agreed that no method for detecting tuberculosis in cattle equals the tuberculin test, we are forced to recognize that the universal application of the test under existing conditions is practically and economically impossible. The number of cattle to be tested, for example, is so great that, if all the available veterinarians and all such other persons as may be trusted to make tuberculin tests should be started on this work at once, and kept at it, years would pass before all the cattle in the United States and Canada could be tested even a single time. Consequently, our efforts to locate tuberculosis among cattle should depend primarily upon other means than the tuberculin test.

The tuberculin test should be regarded as having only an incidental value in the systematic work of locating tuberculosis, and as being of pre-eminent importance when we undertake the determination of the extent to which the disease is prevalent at any point in any herd where it has been located by other means or, incidentally, by the tuberculin test. In the order of seeming importance the means of location may be placed as follows:

1. Notification.

A law should be enacted requiring any and every person having knowledge of the existence of a case of tuberculosis among cattle to report the same without delay to some proper, designated authority. Such a law would be practically equivalent to the obligatory reporting of all clinical cases of tuberculosis which must be recognized as the most serious disseminators of tubercle bacilli and propagators of tuberculosis. Since all cases of tuberculosis that are centers from which infection is being scattered, gradually become clinically recognizable, obligatory notification of all recognized cases of tuberculosis would alone in the course of a few years locate the majority, if not all, badly diseased herds. It would certainly locate tuberculous cattle and herds faster than they can be handled for some years to come.

2. Evidence Through Meat Inspection.

An effort should be made to trace tuberculous animals back from slaughter houses to the farms from which they were derived. This is important because if the well-conditioned animals which go to slaughter for meat are tuberculous it is probable that among the animals retained on the farm some active disseminators of tubercle bacilli exist, which are retained at the farm either through ignorance or a false idea of economy.

Meat inspection has already done much to establish infected areas from which tuberculous animals have been sent to market. At present, however, it

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Belgians and Hackneys

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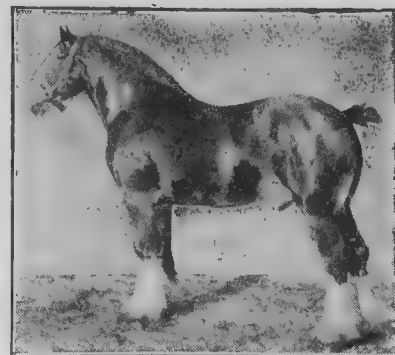
We give a 60% guarantee and live up to it. Write now.

We have Percheron and Belgian Stallions—one yearling Belgian weighing over 1,600 lbs. We have the two-year-old Belgian that won the state medal in his class this year; also the winners in the yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old classes for mares; the latter mare winning the grand championship for any draft breed.

If you are in the market for something choice, write us or come and see us.

Jas. Brooks,
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Vanstone & Rogers,
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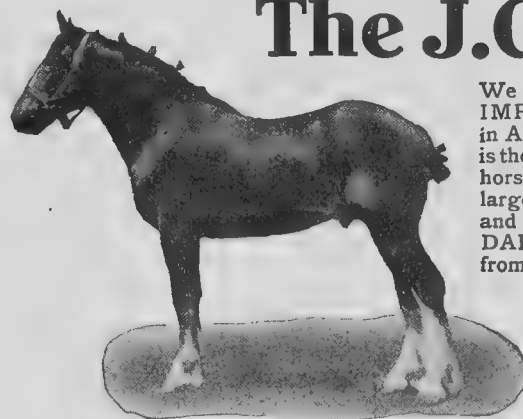


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Sir Norton (imp.) by Montrave Ronald vaddy. First prize two-year-old. Bess 2nd of Dal-gary Fair.

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Champions of the Show Rings of
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Herd is headed by "Domineer" and "Happy Christmas." Five young Bulls and some Cows and Heifers for sale that can't be beat for breeding stock. Young stuff by "Happy Christmas" and "Onward 5th."

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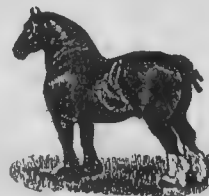
HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion

SINTON'S (Imp.) CLYDESDALES

Our 1910 importation comprising 24 Stallions and 20 Mares, reached Regina from Scotland Aug. 15th. Included in the number are many prize winners and outstanding individuals by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Baden Powell, Baronson, Breadalbane, Everlasting, Marmion, Mements, Montrave Ronald, Pride of Blacon, Prince Shapley, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite, Royal Chottua, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

50 head (imp.) Clydesdales and 3 (imp.) Percheron Stallions to select from, ages 1 to 5 years. Prices and terms the very best possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.



English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, **Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize** horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

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Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

A Number of Bulls For Sale.

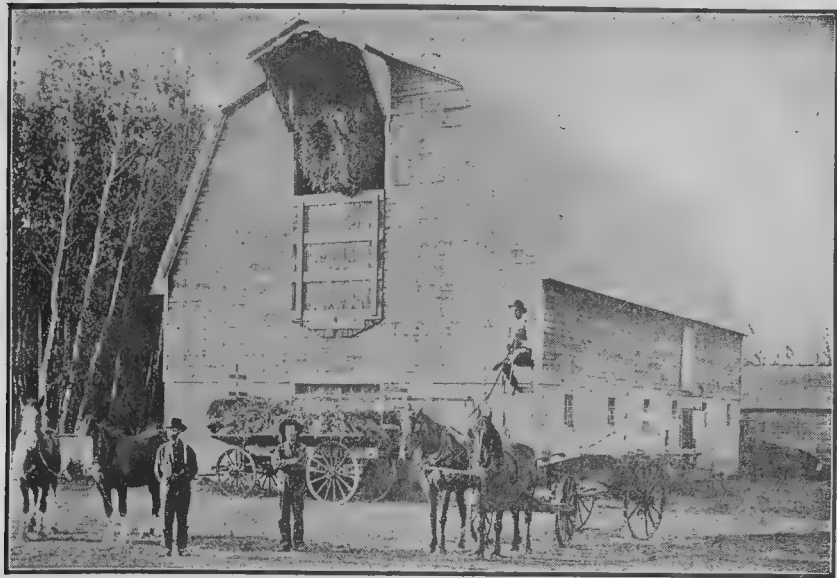
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Shorthorns GREAT PRIVATE SALE

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars. Also prize-winning Barred P. Rocks. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask. Phone C.N.R., C.P.R., 1283 G.T.P.



Unloading sheaves with a sling on the farm of Donald Cameron, eight miles North-West of Treherne, Man.

is difficult to trace animals to the farms from which they were shipped, and some method of identification by means of which any animal found on the killing floor to be tuberculous can be traced to its place of origin is greatly to be desired. A federal law requiring appropriate tagging, branding or otherwise identifying all hogs and dairy cattle moving interstate for slaughter and state and provincial laws compelling similar identity marks for these animals moving within the state or province for slaughter would be the means of locating a large proportion of the centers of tuberculosis. Experimental work of this character which has been carried out in the past has given very interesting results. For instance, when the occurrence of tuberculosis among hogs at an abattoir is followed up by a tuberculin test of the cattle on the home farm it practically always discloses tuberculosis among these animals. Like much other evidence, this encourages us to believe that tuberculosis among hogs will cease to exist as an economically important problem as soon as we succeed in controlling the bovine source of tubercle bacilli.

3. The Tuberculin Test.

When the tuberculin test is applied to cattle for any purpose it should be clearly understood that the reacting animals are to be regarded in every sense of the word as recognized cases of tuberculosis, which under an obligatory notification law, must be reported at once to the proper authority. In this way tuberculin will serve as an important means of locating tuberculosis among cattle that are tested for reasons like the following:

- (1) To obtain healthy animals for export.
- (2) To make sure that animals imported are free from tuberculosis.

- (3) To make sure that animals intended for inter-state or inter-provincial movement are free from tuberculosis. And here we would like to suggest that the states and provinces should protect themselves as much as possible against bovine tuberculosis by insisting that no new cattle shall be brought in until they have been shown by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis. The time, we may hope, is not far off when even breeders of exceptionally fine strains of blood will begin to realize that the very best blood coupled with tuberculous infection is an article to be shunned, not because we wish to imply that tuberculosis is hereditary, but because we know how readily it is conveyed from animal to animal by contact.

- (4) To obtain from animals shown in the most conclusive manner to be free from tuberculosis, irrespective of whether the milk is intended for special certification or for more general or regular city use.

- (5) To satisfy an owner of cattle that his herd is free from tuberculosis or to give him the information he needs to clean his herd from disease.

In whatever way the tuberculin test is applied, or for whatever purpose, all positive reactions obtained should be regarded as placing the reacting animal in the category of recognized cases of tuberculosis, which must be reported under a notification law.

As the newer methods of applying tuberculin for test purposes have not been found to be as reliable as the older, subcutaneous method, they cannot be advocated. The ophthalmic and cutaneous tuberculin tests may have a value in some special cases, as, for example, where doubt exists about the reliability of a subcutaneous test because an ani-



Board of Directors, Kelwood (Manitoba) Agricultural Society.
Top row, reading from left to right: G. Moon, Robt. Allan, M. B. Nicholson, Wm. McNarland, Wes Scott, E. D. Stewart. Bottom row: M. P. Peterson, John Wood, G. L. Cawston.

GREAT Shorthorn Sale Golden West Stock Farm

We offer for sale 20 young, big, well bred Shorthorn cows and 10 heifers all of good milking strains, bred to our famous



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imp. Stock Bull, Prime Favorite, Grand Champion Toronto National Exhibition, 1907. We are overstocked and must make room before stabling up and will

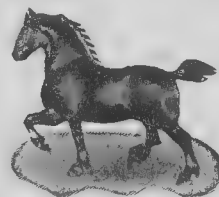
sell at very reasonable prices. Our success in this year's and previous years' show rings is ample proof of the high quality of our cattle. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig at Balgonie (our Railroad Station) if early enough notified.

EDENWOLD P.O., SASK.

8 Miles North of Balgonie

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New Importation of Clydes, Percheron and Belgian Horses



Just arrived at my barn at Brandon, direct from some of the leading breeders one of the best car-loads of Mares and Stallions ever imported into Western Canada.

As these have been bought at the lowest possible price, I can afford to sell from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than anyone else in the business.

I have mares from one to three years old, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs.; and stallions from one to five years old, from 1,300 to 2,100 lbs.

Some of the mares are bred to leading sires in Belgium and are sure in foal.

As room has to be made at once for another importation in the fall, I will sell at lowest possible profit.

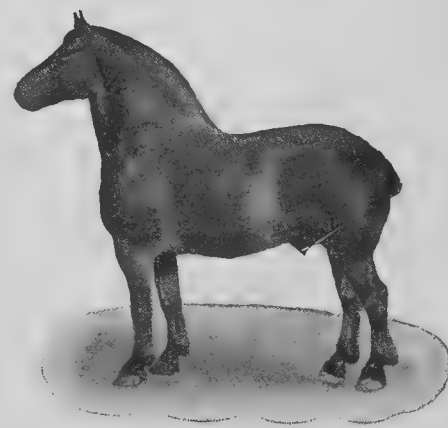
I have stallions at \$1,000 up, and mares proportionately cheap.

As I do my own selling, buyers may rest assured that they have no commission men to pay.

D. SHAW-ANDERSON, BEAUBIER STABLES, Brandon, Manitoba

Deloraine Importing Barns

I have just landed a shipment of Percheron and Belgian Mares and Stallions, direct from France and Belgium, personally selected by myself and the best I could buy, having size and quality combined and first-class goers. I am now ready to do business in the same way as I always have—small profits, quick returns and square dealing being my motto.



F. J. HASSARD, V.S., Deloraine, Man.

mal may have been subjected to some pernicious manipulation. In this sense these later modes of applying tuberculin should be kept in mind.

4. Examination of Material From Cattle and Herds.

The valuable evidence that may be obtained as to the location of tuberculosis through the examination of milk, cream, butter, centrifuge slime and other products and materials from cattle should not be neglected, especially when these examinations are made by health officers and others for the protection of public health, and are followed up by the inspection of the animals and the character of their environment as a routine procedure. Such inspections are constantly becoming more prevalent in various sections of the United States and Canada.

5. Most Important Sources of Animal Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis as it exists among the domestic animals of America today, undoubtedly owes its primary introduction to the cattle of improved breeding that have been imported from European lands from time to time in the past, for the purpose of improving the native stock of the country. No particular breed is to be incriminated in this charge, as several of the most prominent and popular breeds have been found guilty of furnishing tuberculous individuals to the best American herds on repeated occasions. The knowledge that infection has taken place from these sources in the past affords us a valuable indicator of the points where search should be made in our efforts to detect the cases of tuberculosis that exist today upon the farms of the country. First of all, then, attention may be directed toward all herds of pure bred cattle whether of beef or dairy type, especially to those from which cattle are sold, either by private or public sale, and from which cattle are thus distributed to various parts of the country; also to herds from which members are exhibited at fairs and exhibitions; and herds which keep males for custom service.

In addition to these herds of pure bred cattle there are many others to which well bred stock has been added for the purpose of grading up and improving the quality of the individuals of the herd. These in some instances have received the infection of tuberculosis with the new animals from which such great benefits had been expected, and these herds of well graded cattle should also be regarded with suspicion until they have been proved to be free of tuberculosis. Next in order should come all dairy cattle, but the methods by which the disease may be located in these herds has been discussed above.

The Western Hog.

"The great drawback to Canadian bacon is its lack of uniformity," is a criticism made by Prof. Day, of Guelph. If this be true of the bacon of Eastern Canada, it applies with even greater force to that of the West. As nearly as we can find out, only about 10 per cent. of the hogs marketed in the West are of what might be termed good bacon type, from 10 to 15 per cent. run undersized, and the balance are roughs. Of the good type of bacon hogs, so-called, raised in the prairie provinces, we are informed that only about 50 per cent. of them are suitable for producing the highest class bacon. The best market calls for sides of bacon running in weight from 5 to 10 pounds, an average, say, around 7 or 8 pounds. Standard sides of bacon run from 12 to 16 pounds in weight. 16 pound sides are getting into the heavies, which run on up to 20 pounds in weight. These big sides are not only classed as heavies, but the meat is coarser grained and not so desirable in other ways. Counting everything that goes to market—good type, lights and heavies—the West does not produce within 20 per cent. enough hogs to supply local demand. One Winnipeg abattoir tells us that they cannot fill their orders for prime bacon out of local supply by about 75 per cent. This one abattoir has brought in between 250 and 300 cars of cured pork this past year, all of which should have been pro-



Rough and heavy. Photographed in a Winnipeg Abattoir Yard. Hogs of this type are worth a dollar under market quotations and are not wanted at that.

duced by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers.

The western hog merits greater attention at the hands of the farmers. It is one thing to feed hogs and another to breed them. A proper combination of both abilities is necessary for best results. A big rough pig will oftentimes gain as fast in weight as the trim and well bred bacon hog, but if the one is worth \$7.50 per cwt. at marketing time and the other \$8.50 the advantage is still in favor of the uniform animal that the market desires. The poorest feeders, however, are ordinarily the coarse hogs. The coarse physical appearance is only a reflection of the animal nature throughout. Such an one consumes much feed and makes small gains.

Uniformity is the one most desirable feature. This can be secured only by adopting a breed and sticking to it. The side meat is the valuable meat of the hog, hence a long and deep side is most desirable. The upper cuts are also more valuable than the lower, the difference varying from two to four cents per pound. A little more attention to breeding, and more farmers raising more hogs can produce all the pork required for home consumption, and above that, there is an ever widening market outside.

Pig Feeding.

One of our readers at Pincher Creek, Alberta, writes for information regarding the feeding of pigs from 1½ months old to grown up ones. He says: "I am feeding shorts and chopped wheat."

Without doubt, one of the very best feeds known for young pigs is shorts and skim milk. Our correspondent says that he is giving his pigs shorts and chopped wheat. The chopped wheat will contain a rather smaller proportion of growth making material than the shorts and is probably not ground quite so finely, but it is certainly very good feed. We take it he does not have skim milk to mix with this. If he had, the addition for young pigs would be a great advantage, even if only a quart a day or less were given each pig. In fact, better results proportionately follow the giving of small amounts of skim milk than large amounts. That is to say, giving a large amount does not produce the same gains proportionately as small lots.

If they are available, a few mangels or turnips would be a good addition to the feed—not that many need be given, or that they have great feeding value. Roots of almost all kinds are rather low in real feeding value, but they have a loosening effect upon the bowels and give desirable bulk to the feed. This is provided in the summer by grass or other forage feed, and winter fed pigs often suffer from lack of it. Reasonable bulkiness in the feed promotes good digestion. The writer has known brood sows and other mature pigs to be kept very satisfactorily almost exclusively on roots, but would give only a few to young pigs. For a pig three months old two or three pounds of roots a day would be quite enough.

Seeing that our correspondent is in the alfalfa growing country, it may be possible that he has some alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay has been used as a feed for pigs with very good results; it would serve somewhat the same purpose as the roots suggested above. It would also assist in making growth, as alfalfa is very rich in flesh forming material. Many American farmers have tried al-



Gold Medal offered by the Percheron Society of America. Won at Winnipeg Industrial.

Blondin won 17 First Prizes, including 12 Championships; Polar Star was four times First and Champion and twice Second; Harponneur was First and Champion at Brandon and Regina, Second at Saskatoon, First and Grand Champion at Prince Albert and First and Champion at Edmonton; Gaetan was First in aged class at Carman, 2nd at Portage, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, and third at Prince Albert; Heliogabale was well within the money wherever shown.

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Percherons and Clydesdales

1910 Record

At the 1910 Summer Fairs our horses won 4 Grand Championships, 3 Reserve Grand Championships, 13 Championships, 8 Reserve Championships, 3 Diplomas, 10 Medals, 14 First Prizes, 12 Second Prizes, 8 Third Prizes, 2 Fourth Prizes; also 4 Medals for best groomed, mannered and fitted horses. Four horses won all the above at eight shows.



Reverse Side of Medal.

Registered Percherons For Sale



(Imp.) Robosse
8 years head of Stud.

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907	-	-	-	\$20,355,303.00
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Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

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Silent Chimes by Chimes at Head of Stud
Six choicely bred brood mares, including **Ethel Gaines**, first in Calgary at Spring Show, and winner of Sweepstakes in Winnipeg, 1907, in trotting class. Can supply Standard bred drivers on short notice. Everything guaranteed as recommended. Also farm lands and high class city lots.

Edwin Auld, Edmonton, Alta.

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The Best in the West

In our herd we have some of the best Jerseys that money could buy in the United States of America. Mayflower Noble, our herd leader, won first at the National Dairy Show. We have a yearling heifer that was first at the same exhibition. Pet's Wonder, four years old, is a first prize winner at State Fairs; also her dam, Morocco's Pet.

This is the kind of blood that predominates in our breeding herd. We can supply anything from one animal of either sex to a carload.

Joseph Harper & Sons

Kinley, Sask.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AT COPFORD STOCK FARM

I have sold all my young Ayrshires except a bull calf and four year old bull, **Prairie King**. Farm six miles south-east of Pense and six miles south-west of Grand Coulee. Phone Coulee Rural from Pense. P.O. Box 183.

F. H. O. HARRISON, Pense, Sask.

Holstein Cattle

Two-year-olds give 161bs. of butter in 7 days, 57lbs. in 30 days. Record of Merit breeding cows and bulls from Record of Merit dams.

Hilda Wayne Johanna Lass, 7279, Champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, 1910.

Stock, both sexes, all ages for sale.

Michener Bros., Red Deer, Alta.

INVENTIONS

Thoroughly Protected by patents in all countries

EGERTON R. CASE

F. M. Chart, Inst. P. A. Lond.

Registered U. S. Patent Attorney,

Specialist in procuring Canadian and Foreign Patents.

Dept. F. TEMPLE BLDG., TORONTO.

Booklet on patents and Drawing Sheet on request

falfa hay with good results. The pigs will probably only pick out the leaves and the finer stems, but these will aid in making growth. It can be fed in small lots, just as they use it up.

As the pigs become older we should use chopped barley very largely for the grain feed. We do not know the price of shorts at Pincher Creek, but it is likely that barley is cheaper. Shorts is better for young pigs, but the older ones will do about as well on a ration largely of barley. It makes good gains, and the fault sometimes found with it, namely, that it is too heating a food, would, no doubt, largely disappear if some more bulky feed were given along with it.

Do not keep pigs in a damp place and do not confine them so closely that they have no chance to take plenty of exercise. It does pigs good to get into the sunlight at least for an hour or two every day. Too close confinement and dampness is apt to cripple up the pigs, and a crippled pig had better be killed.

Sheep Business Improving in Central Alberta.

There is considerable activity in the establishment of sheep properties in Central Alberta this fall, the reason being the failure of growth on the prairie in the southern part of the province in May and June, together with a growth in interest in sheep every place.

Fall rains freshen the grazing for early autumn, but the grass grown so late is not the kind on which to winter stock. The strong grass of the prairie is grown in May and June and is ripened in July by the cessation of rain and by the dry chinook.

Bands of range sheep, principally breeding ewes, have been purchased for the places where hay is plentiful. Red Deer, Ponoka, Tofield, Edmonton and Wabamun districts have all drawn sheep from the range country, in some cases in bands of four or five thousand.

Registered flocks are also on the increase. Shrops, Oxfords and Suffolks are the most popular breeds.

European Progress in Horse Breeding.

By gradual processes the farming communities of European countries have replaced their scrub stallions with purebred sires. They have learned by experience that the greatest profits are to be gained by the production of purebred and high grade stock, and in many breeding centres they will not keep or patronize a non-registered sire. The various governments and national and local breeding associations have aided greatly in the work of eliminating unsound, unsuitable breeding stock. In breeding centres registered mares are to be found at work in the fields that are mated with inspected, purebred stallions. In Great Britain, practically all farmers recognize the importance of using purebred sires, and only such are used in various districts whence come the many well-known British breeds of horses. In Scotland only one non-registered stallion has been reported as being used for public service in that country since 1900.

The French government for over 100 years has maintained stables of carefully selected, sound, purebred stallions for breeding purposes.

The best stallions in France are annually chosen for use in the studs, and since 1885, when a government decree to that effect was promulgated, all stallions not coming within special classes have been excluded from public service. The classes referred to are selected by government veterinarians who inspect all horses and grade them as follows: "Subsidized" class, comprising stallions of certain standard and for each of which a cash bonus of from \$60 to \$100 per year is paid to the owner to keep the animal in the country for use by owners of mares; "authorised" class, comprising horses of slightly lower quality that are authorized, after passing inspection, by a card certifying them as recommended by the government for use as sires; "approved" class, comprising a few horses

Auction Sale

Short notice Auction Sale of pure bred

Holstein Cattle

Mr. W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg,

who is moving to California, is offering his entire herd of Holsteins for sale by Auction on Tuesday,

November 29th, 1910

at his home, Seven Oaks, on Main Street North, two miles from the City Hall. This herd has been carefully selected from the oldest breeders of United States and Canada, and contains a number of very choice highly bred animals.

He is offering the cow Wild Rose Jones 2nd Piebe, who has an official record of 30.18 lbs. of butter in 7 days. This is the first time that a 30 lb. cow was ever offered at Auction in Canada. A number of very highly bred young bulls and heifers, as well as Record of Performance cows will be sold. This is a good opportunity for breeders to lay foundation stock at their own prices. Terms \$50 and under cash; over \$50 half cash, balance at 6 and 12 months' credit on approved joint notes at 8 per cent. interest. 7 per cent. discount for cash on all sales paid for in full over \$50. Sale commences at 10 a.m. Lunch served.

Travers & Hartley, Auctioneers

WINNIPEG

EVERY one who answered the advt. in September we went and bought his horse. Is it not better to sell the extra horse?

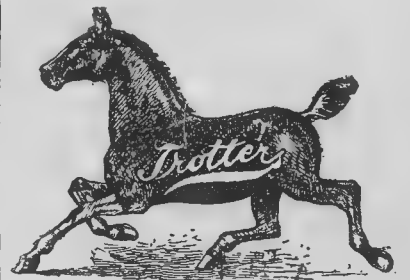
We are buying good big ones, 1600 pounds; or young mares.

Write description or where to be seen and how to come, and we will try to see.

This is the horse market for Manitoba. If you want anything in the horse line, we are in a position to supply all kinds from the pony to the heavy draft; also stallions and imported mares.

TROTTER'S HORSE EXCHANGE

BRANDON, MAN.



LEARN RAILROADING

If you want a big salary. We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; there are many openings right now. Our course is the most complete treatise in existence on the subject of Railroading. FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN EARN FROM \$75 TO \$150 A MONTH! Two or three years advances you to engineer or conductor with a salary of from \$90 to \$185 per month. This is the only school of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways. When writing for our FREE BOOKLET state age, weight and height.

WRITE MAILING CLERK No. E

Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada



**Keep
Your
Stock
in Fine Shape
All Winter
On Less Feed**

You can add many dollars to their value by adding to their daily ration the guaranteed conditioner **Pratts Animal Regulator**. There is nothing so good to keep horses and cattle in good health and prevent their falling off through the Winter.

Pratts

Animal Regulator

aids digestion and assimilation—acts as a tonic and prevents disease. It will keep your horses in better condition with less feed, as all the nutriment is rendered beneficial, nothing is wasted. Try **Pratts Animal Regulator** this winter. If it does not prove more than satisfactory all you have spent will be returned without question. It is

Guaranteed or Money Back

Your dealer sells all our remedies on this condition.

Get **Pratts Animal Regulator** today. 25 lb. \$3.50, also smaller sizes and 100 lb. bags.

Write for our new free book on Horses and Cattle.

PRATT FOOD CO., of Canada Ltd.

Dept. 61 Toronto.

Pratt's Healing Ointment cures Galls

BERKSHIRE SOWS



Ready to breed. I have ten nice April Sows in the pink of breeding condition, offering for this month at \$25.00 each. No better Berkshire blood in America. Send your money and get one, they won't last long. Address

J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

We are offering for sale registered Jersey DAIRY stock, male or female, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WM. C. SWANSTON

Glenburn Farm, Pense, Sask.

Breeder of High Class Clydesdales

Also dealer in Percherons. Stock of all ages for sale.

Gaetz Valley Stock Farm

Home of Choicest

Leicester and Shropshire Sheep

Leicester flock header was champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, 1910. Prize winning Shropshires in breeding flock. A new shipment from Ontario will arrive about Oct. 1. Correspondence from interested parties solicited.

WM. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

F. TORRANCE,

VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

Office: 334 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG

Telephone 295

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona, P.O., Alberta

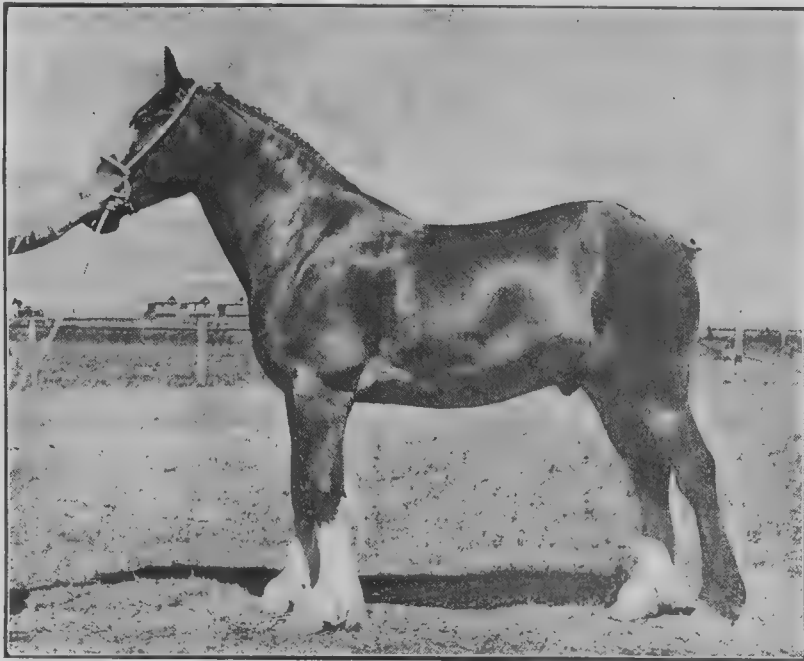
Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, both sexes. Good Strains. Reasonable Prices.



CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when deborned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. **R. H. MCKENNA**
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.



Bay gelding, Charlie, owned by Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., first at Winnipeg and Regina fairs, 1910.

permitted to stand for service, but not granted a bonus or recommendation card.

In Belgium the government has, since 1850, maintained a great horse-breeding establishment and promotes the breeding of purebred Belgian draft horses (Le Cheval de trait Belge) by an annual grant of \$5,000 to the official draft horse registration society, and an annual appropriation of \$70,000 to encourage the horse breeding of the country. Liberal prizes are awarded to mares and foals at shows throughout the country; stallions are officially examined by government experts; and both approved stallions and mares are granted "maintenance" bounties to retain them in Belgium. Under such auspices horse breeding is making wonderful progress and only purebred stallions are in use for service.

In Germany, government supervision of horse breeding has obtained for centuries and today is similar to that in vogue in Belgium, it having been required by law "that no permits should be issued authorizing the use of stallions unless they passed a satisfactory government inspection." At the present time both the Government and agricultural societies promote intelligent horse breeding. Prizes are awarded for animals of special merit, and such animals must remain in the country for a specified term. First prizes are awarded only to mature horses and mares that have shown merit as breeders. Stallion shows have long been held at Aurich in East Friesland, where the horses are brought annually for inspection and approval. Prizes for brood mares are also awarded by the Government. Somewhat similar

supervision of horse-breeding matters is undertaken by the government of Austria and large sums of money are annually devoted to the encouragement of the breeding industry.

In Austria there are two state studs and several stallion depots maintained by the government, and about \$1,000,000 is annually expended by the government in the encouragement of the horse-breeding industry.

Provincial Live Stock Association for Alberta.

There have been organized in Alberta under the auspices of the Edmonton Exhibition Association live stock associations bearing the name of Provincial Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Associations. The officers are as follows:

Hon. President for all associations, Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Horses.

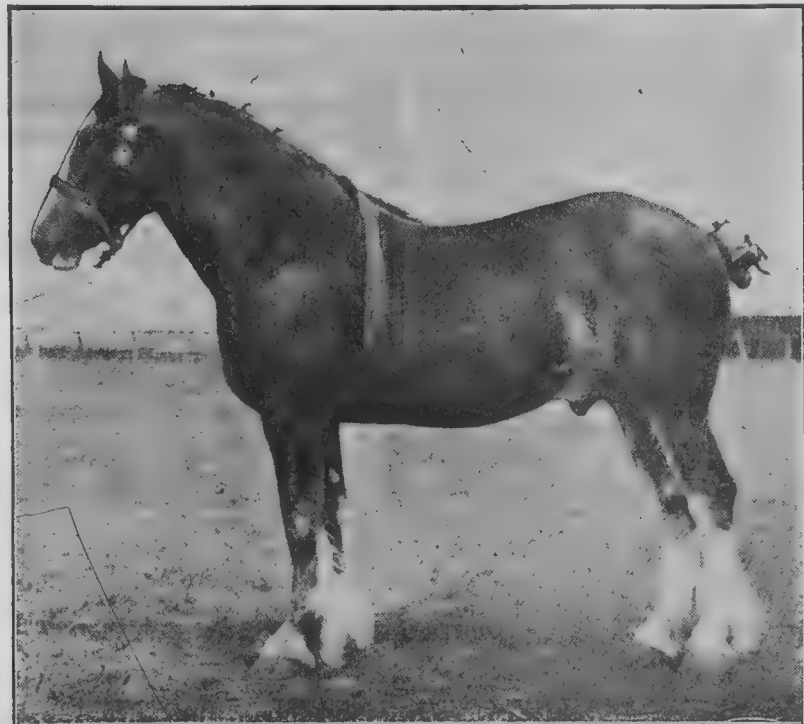
Pres., D. R. Stewart; Vice-pres., G. H. Cresswell. Directors: J. Rye, J. B. Lubback, Dr. Shearer, D. W. Warner, Dr. Irving.

Cattle.

Pres., G. H. Cresswell; Vice-Pres., J. H. Melick. Directors: F. Smith, W. Golley, J. Rye, W. Keith, J. A. Davis.

Sheep.

Pres., J. McCaig; Vice-Pres., J. Rye.



P. M. Brett & Sons' first prize two-year-old home-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Baron of Edenswood, by Baron Gem and out of Lady Seton.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam**
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. **Human CAUSTIC BALSAM** has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle **Caustic Balsam** did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet R. **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.**

As they sometimes are.

As "SAVE-THE-HORSE" can make them.



THIS TELLS THE STORY

Our contract takes absolutely every particle of chance out of the matter so far as the user is concerned. This is no "say so" or "catch the unwary" sort of guarantee; it is a legal, binding, signed agreement to protect purchaser. Send for copy and absolute proof—results—truths from business men, bankers, manufacturers, breeders, and horse owners the world over.

15 YEARS' SUCCESS. On any and every case the kinds where all other methods fail, it proves to have the potential properties and power to consummate the desired result. Whether an old, new or a serious complicated case considered beyond hope, in using "Save-the-Horse" you are not frittering away time and money.

EXPERT VETERINARY ADVICE ALWAYS FREE.

The Citizens' Bank of Atchison Co., Rock Port, Mo.—I have bought several bottles of "Save-The-Horse." I used part of last bottle on bay mare, lame in hind tendon, with great results. Have had over 35 years' experience and consider it the greatest remedy I ever had. **W. W. HUBBARD.**

STAYS SOUND: THAT'S THE BEST OF IT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1910.—Just a year ago to-day I bought of my dealer a bottle of "Save-The-Horse," which I used with great success. It cured my horse entirely of a bone spavin. He was so bad he could not be used without danger of my being arrested. Now it would take quite a little money to buy him. I cannot praise your spavin cure too highly. **THOS. J. REAKER, 4405 16th Ave.**

Denver, Colo., June 23, 1910.—I have cured one of the worst thoroughbreds on a stallion that ever was, with your remedy, and did not use quite one bottle. It certainly does the work. Since using your medicine I am sure of its merits.—**Respectfully, GEO. W. WILLIAMS, 1643 Marion St.**

\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed GUARANTEE

A binding **CONTRACT** to protect purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ring-bone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shank, injured tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters on every kind of case.

At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N.Y.



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Pulley Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **Horse Book 5 D free.**

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Menteth, Man., writes April 8, 1907. I have used **ABSORBINE** with good success on soft swellings.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
Lymans Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. **SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.** Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

4 B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

DRESSED TURKEYS

We are now open to buy and pay top prices for Dressed Turkeys.

LAING BROS., 307 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta., May 20th. 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."

OLE CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness,

Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—\$1 or 6 for \$5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

DR. E. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Never Had Its Equal

Rochester, N.Y., Man Found Something Good in Canada.

Mr. Thos. Johnston, whose home is in Rochester, N.Y., is enthusiastic over one Canadian product at least. He says:

"While visiting in Millbrook, Ont., I was suffering from a sprained knee, and could get nothing to help me until my father gave me a bottle of Egyptian Liniment, which relieved me in a few minutes. I never had anything to equal it in my life. I am sure if your liniment was introduced to the people of Rochester it would sell like hot cakes."

Quick work is one of the strong points of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. It goes right to the spot. It stops bleeding at once. Prevents proud flesh or inflammation, and is a positive safeguard against blood-poisoning. It will instantly relieve all kinds of aches and soreness.

25 cents at all Druggists. Free Sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG - MAN.

FUR SHIPPER

Drop the Middleman. Deal with the House that's DIFFERENT. (Our circular tells why.) that charges no commission, pays expressage, exports direct to London, England, and Leipzig, Germany, the greatest Fur Markets of the World. Send for it, also our latest price list, or containing information that will be worth a fortune to you. DON'T ship a skin till you hear from us. Tags and valuable information as to PRIZES offered, free. Write. WEIL BROS. & CO., Est. 1871, Box 128, FORT WAYNE, IND. Capital \$500,000 Paid.

Directors. F. H. Herbert, G. R. Ball, A. Taylor, J. C. C. Bremner, W. Keith.

Swine.

Pres., F. D. Shaw; Vice-Pres., D. W. Warner. Directors: C. H. Grierson, H. M. Quebec, T. Weeks, J. Rye, J. A. Davis.

It is the intention of the association to hold a fat stock show and sale in the spring.

British Shorthorn Boom.

The Autumn Sales in Scotland. From our Special Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland.

By far the most important of the late autumn events in Great Britain, from the stock-breeders' point of view, are the series of Scottish northern Shorthorn sales. Aberdeenshire has long been famous throughout the world for its wonder stock of Shorthorns. In the history of this, the greatest cosmopolitan breed of cattle on the globe, no name stands out so prominently as that of Amos Cruikshank. Today we have another great "Shorthorn king" in Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, on whom, it has been truly said, the mantle of the late Mr. Cruikshank has fallen.

As duly reported in the last issue of the Nor'-West Farmer, the Scottish northern sales were this year responsible for several record-breaking prices. A record figure of 1050 guineas for a bull calf was established one day, only to be eclipsed on the following day by the sensational price of 1300 guineas, also paid for a bull calf. For older animals these prices have, of course, been exceeded at past sales of the same annual series, but for bull calves such sums never have been approached previously. When it is considered that there was practically no foreign demand at this year's sales, the high plane of the prices is all the more remarkable. Only one or two purchases were made for exportation, the most notable being a March bull calf, for which Mr. Casares, London, gave 580 guineas. The plucky buyer of the 1300 guineas calf was an Irish breeder, Captain Ogilvy, Dungiven, Co. Down. The calf was not one of the Collynie breed; it was one of a draft sold by Captain A. T. Gordon. This is a circumstance to which some significance is attached here in respect of the fact that it has long been maintained that the remarkably high prices obtained at the annual sales at Collynie were paid not so much on the score of the quality of the animals purchased as on that of the fame of the herd. But while a Collynie calf brought 1050 guineas the calf from a neighbor's herd realised 250 guineas more. It has also to be noted that one of Mr. John Wilson's bull calves from Pirriemill, another Aberdeenshire herd, and one that has never "boomed," sold at 1000 guineas. These facts clearly show that the buyers' eyes are not simply dazzled by the fame of a particular herd, but that quality, backed, of course, by pedigree, is the determining factor in the value of the animal.

Mr. Duthie's 1050 guineas calf, which, by the way, was of white color, not too fashionable at present, was bought by the Edgecote Shorthorn Company, Banbury, England, the partners of which are a lawyer and a landed proprietor. They are comparatively recent entrants to the business of breeding cattle. This in fact was the feature of the sales this year. While, as already stated, the foreign demand was comparatively slight, many new breeders put in an appearance, indicating a notable extension of the home trade. The buyer of Mr. Wilson's 1000 guineas calf was Mr. J. H. Maden, an English breeder, his farm being situated in Lancashire.

A better idea of the remarkable rates obtained at these annual sales may be gathered from a glance at the summaries for the chief herds: 18 Collynie bull calves averaged £378 8s 2d (the total for the lot, in dollars, being about \$35,000); Pirriemill sold 10 bull calves at an average of £238 19s 7d; while 8 Combscausway (Captain A. T. Gordon's) bull calves averaged £239 5s 6d, and 10 heifer calves from the same herd averaged £158 0s 8d.

Mr. William Duthie, our present-day

Shorthorn "king," has on one occasion exceeded his remarkable average of this year. In 1907 his average was £409. Mr. Duthie is an interesting personality. Although he derives this high rate of income for his world-famed Shorthorns, he does not, like many other successful British farmers, own his farm. He is a tenant on Lord Aberdeen's estate. Douce and typically Scottish in his temperament, he takes a kindly interest in the religious organizations of the city of Aberdeen, particularly in the Young Men's Christian Association. It is Mr. Duthie's custom, in common with his neighbors, to sell his surplus bulls as calves; thereby, of course, all risk is avoided by the breeder, while, as the prices quoted above show, nothing is lost so far as the value of the animal is concerned. Captain Gordon, the breeder of the 1300 bull calf, is a son of Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, Aberdeenshire, the present president of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that Canada comes third on the list of overseas customers for pedigree Shorthorns during last year. The Dominion's 25 imports of that breed are, however, infinitesimal compared to the South American purchases which numbered 690. The United States came second with 40.

Alongside of Mr. Duthie, it is appropriate to place another world-famous farmer, Mr. James Hope, Eastbarns, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, a veteran who has just seen his 64th harvest. As an arable farmer, Mr. Hope is as well-known as Mr. Duthie is as a stock-breeder. Agriculturists from all over the world have visited his magnificent holding which has earned the title of "the Garden of Eden." Mr. Hope, who is over 80 years of age, has the unique distinction, quite remarkable for a farmer, of having two of his sons, Harry Hope and James D. Hope, elected as members of parliament. Mr. Harry Hope, M.P., whose remarks on the mutton trade were quoted in the Nor'-West Farmer of Oct. 5th, is a Unionist, while his brother is a Liberal. So that there is a distinct family division politically. In recognition of this circumstance of having two sons elected to Parliament, Mr. Hope was during this year entertained at dinner by a large and representative company.

Appreciation.

Nanton, Alta., Nov. 5, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—It is now about the time of year one expects to renew subscriptions, but, I am sorry to say, I will have to request you to discontinue sending the Nor'-West Farmer to me when my time runs out at the end of this year. I am leaving the country for an indefinite time, and am only sorry that I cannot have The Farmer follow me where I am going as it is an excellent journal and one that every thinking farmer should have in his home; and even if he is not a thinker a perusal of the Nor'-West Farmer will make him one. I wish you every success in the future, with which I will try to keep in touch as much as possible, and whenever I return I will most certainly renew my acquaintance with the best farm paper in the west. Your very truly, Donacraft E. McLean.

A medical paper claims that a dentist's fingers carry disease germs. Moral: Boil your dentist.

A brakeman who had not been long employed was going up a very steep grade on his first run. With unusual difficulty the engineer succeeded in reaching the top. At the station, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman and said with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you what, my lad, we had a job to get up here, didn't we?"

"We certainly did," said the brakeman, "and if I hadn't put on the brakes we'd have slipped back."

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after night upon a sleepless bed. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the heart and nervous system that they cannot enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I was so bad with my heart and nerves that I couldn't sleep at night. There was such a pain and heavy feeling in my chest that I could not stoop, and at times I would become dizzy and have to grasp something to keep from falling. I tried different things but never got anything to do me any good until I tried Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now recommend them to all troubled as I was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Pump That Pumps

SPRAY PUMPS

Double-acting, Lift. Tank and Spray

PUMPS

Store Ladders, Etc.

HAY TOOLS

of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.

Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity. F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, Ohio.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg. Representatives for Western Canada.

TRAPPER'S GUIDE FREE

Tells you when, where and how to trap. Tells you of Animal Bait that are as important to a trapper as traps. Reveals trapping secrets and gives methods that will increase the catch of any old trapper and quickly make successful trappers of the inexperienced.

Tells how to prepare skins and how to get the most money for them.

The book also contains the Game Laws of all the States and Canada, and gives other information worth many dollars to any trapper. It will be sent to you free if you write at once.

F. C. TAYLOR & CO.
GREATEST FUR HOUSE IN THE WORLD
615 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SKIN SUFFERER SAYS "IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN"

"If I had only known how quickly Eczema can be cured, what long years of awful suffering it would have saved me," writes F. A. Will, of 2506 Washington St., San Francisco.

This, after forty years of suffering and after using less than one bottle of the Oil of Wintergreen-Thymol D. D. D. Prescription.

Try at least a trial bottle. Write for it today to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. N.F., 49 Colborne St., Toronto. To our certain knowledge, D. D. D. Prescription always gives instant relief,—absolute relief inside of ten seconds!

For sale by all druggists.

MEN WANTED

We want a reliable man in each locality to introduce and advertise our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, and other goods, direct to consumers as well as to merchants. \$15 a week and expenses or commission. No experience needed. The largest advertised goods in Canada. Write at once for particulars.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO. - LONDON, ONT.



Sunshine's Free.

Sunshine's free,
Just help yourself;
'Taint hid on the
Highest shelf.
Reach right out
And grab your share,
Ain't nobody
Going to care.

Sunshine's good
For man and beast,
It's the best
When from the east,
Turn your faces
From the shade
And get some sunshine,
Freshly made.

'Taint no use
To sit and say
That your sunshine's
Hid away;
God don't hide
His gifts nohow,
Take your share,
And take it now!

An Inopportune Misadventure.

"SHEPARD-ALLAN.—On June 20th, 1906, at St. Margaret's Church, Winston, New Jersey, by the Rev. Cyrus F. Peckham, Robert T. Shepard and Ethel Allan, daughter of Abiel B. and Helen Allan."

The marriage notice in the papers read as above, and how little of an inkling does that notice give of the misadventures that attended on the early hours of the honeymoon of the married couple!

In the first place, while Robert T. Shepard is one of the nicest fellows who ever fell in love and a man of considerable ability in his calling (he is an architect), he is so much of a scatterbrain that he is called "Blundering Bob," not only by his intimates but by the townspeople of Winston generally. If there is a wrong way to do a thing he will find that way, and that he went through the marriage ceremony without forgetting the ring or ruining his bride's veil by stepping on it was considered marvelous by those who attended the wedding.

Perhaps it would have been better for the smoothness of their automobile trip if Bob had made all his blunders at the altar. A missing ring is generally found, and a torn veil is nothing more than a little mishap that can be laughed at even so soon as the reception following the wedding.

Bob's good luck continued all through the reception. He received the congratulations of his many friends at having won such a pretty and capable girl as Ethel Allan, and kept his head level to a remarkable degree until he had handed her into his little steel-colored automobile. Then, in trying to escape the shower of rice, he almost ran into a tree in front of the house, but once on the highway and out of sight of the last fleet-footed rice thrower, he felt himself master of the machine and controller of his happy automobile trip and he turned and looked at "Mrs. Shepard."

How sweet she looked in her gray traveling dress. "In the shade of an old apple tree" (which they were passing) he embraced her and the road being wide at that point nothing happened. Indeed they were so lucky as to altogether escape without an automobile accident, their incidents of travel being destined to be of another kind.

"I wish I could run a machine," said Ethel, looking at the lever inquisitively. "You certainly shall, my dear, but we don't want to have any accidents on our honeymoon trip."

"Think of it," said she, nestling up to him, "we are at last on our honeymoon trip. Don't let's ever be separated in our whole lives."

"Well, but we may have to be, you

know, unless you make your home in my office, or I make my office in our home."

"Stop being so practical, dear, right at the beginning. Of course you'll have to go to your office, I suppose, but aside from that we'll always be together. We'll have the same friends and the same amusements."

"Nothing shall part us," answered Bob, once more essaying a caress that the sensitive machine marked in the dust of the road by a swerve to the right.

And so they sped along, as near absolute happiness as is ever vouchsafed to mortals. June at its best was on every side, the birds all sang wedding songs in their honor, the very clouds that lay becalmed above them seemed a part of their felicity.

But if Bob had a mission in life it was to commit blunders, and this is not a tale of smoothly running love.

They had gone twenty miles and had something like three miles to make before they should arrive at Dick Caldwell's bungalow in the Watchung hills, where they were to spend their honeymoon.

So far Bob had known the road, but now, as they came to a pretty little stone postoffice embowered in maples, he did not know whether to take the turn to the right or the turn to the left. After forming a V for some rods the roads seemed to parallel each other.

He stopped the machine that he might consult his road-map, and found that he had left it in his business suit.

"Just like me," he said. "I'll run in to the postoffice and ask the way to Owatonna Lodge. Wait a minute."

He jumped out, and then he turned and shook his finger at her.

"Don't you dare to touch the lever."

"As if I would," laughed she. "I've half a mind to get out until you come back. Don't be gone long."

He entered the postoffice. No one was there. He knocked on the counter, a door into a living room opened and a man came out. He had a wise air and wore round-eye spectacles that made him look wiser.

"Did you ever hear of Owatonna Lodge?" asked Bob.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the man. "Dickie Caldwell's summer place. He gets his mail here."

"Oh, then, maybe you could tell me which road to take in order to get there."

The man was very deliberate. He thought before replying.

"If you are afoot," he said, "take the road on my right—your left—if you are in a wagon or a machine, take the road on my left—your right. Both get there, but one is macadamized and the other isn't."

"I'm in an auto—by George, there it goes!"

Bob had glanced out of the window overlooking the "foot-road" and had seen his steel-colored auto and his pearl-gray little wife going up the road at a fair degree of speed and with absolutely no trace of wobble.

"Wait, I want to stop her. Let me out the back way. She doesn't know how to run it."

The postmaster tried to hurry, but he was not of the hurrying kind, and before he could open the door in his counter Bob had vaulted the counter and had rushed through the living-room and out the back door, thus saving considerable time. But when he reached the road the auto was well up the hill on its way to Owatonna Lodge without him.

It was easily clear to him. Ethel had touched the lever after all and had started the machine, but she did not know how to stop it.

He made a cone of his hands and shouted, as he ran, but she did not hear him.

He was not slow on his legs, but he could never hope to overtake her at the rate she was going, and she might run into a tree or meet another auto and end their honeymoon.

A lad came toward him on a wheel.

Bob could think quickly enough. His only trouble was that his thoughts were generally wrong thoughts.

"Say, Johnny, let's have your clips and your wheel. I must overtake that auto. You follow on foot and I'll leave it by the roadside or else at Owatonna

You will Notice the Difference

The First Cup of



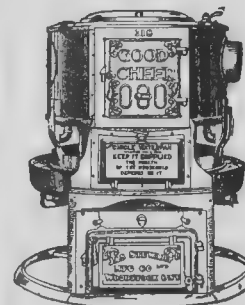
Blue Ribbon Tea will show you its delightful quality: So sure are we that you will be pleased with it that we authorise your grocer to refund the full purchase price if you are not entirely satisfied. On this condition we ask you to say definitely "Blue Ribbon" when you next order tea.

DRAUGHTS NEVER CAUSED A COLD

Stuffy Rooms Alone Responsible Says Dr. Treves.

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire Over Our Own Leased Wires.

London, June 26.—Dr. Sir Frederick Treves astonished the public last week by declaring that "the idea that colds are caused by draughts are absurd. No cold ever had such an origin. Colds are the origin not of draughts, but of stuffy rooms." Other famous London physicians back up Sir Frederick in holding that no cold was ever caused by draught.



You may question Sir Frederick's statement but there can be no doubt whatever as to the evil effects of a close stuffy atmosphere. In the winter-time, when storm doors and double windows help to make the house practically air-tight, we live in a death dealing atmosphere, breathing air vitiated with the vapor elimination from the lungs of the occupants and the organic secretions and moisture from the pores

of the skin. There should be humidity, but it must be pure and refreshing as that of the outdoor air, and it is through the introduction of fresh outdoor air and its ample humidification by means of the large Circle Waterpan that the

"GOOD CHEER"

Circle Waterpan Warm Air Furnace

makes the atmosphere of the house in winter like that of a bright June morning—warm, refreshing and life giving.

The demand for our booklet "Humidity and Humanity" is taxing the capacity of our mailing staff, but we have a copy for you upon request, stating where you saw this advertisement.

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Limited,
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Bell PIANOS ORGANS

Canada's Best and Largest Makers.
The Bell Piano and Organ Company, Ltd., GUELPH, Ontario.
Send for Free Catalogue No. 42.

Lodge up on the mountain if I don't man."

He saw from the cut of the boy that he could not offer to pay him. And he felt sure that from his own cut the boy would not think he was trying to "win" a wheel.

The boy happened to be one of the dependable kind, and he was off his wheel and offering his clips like a shot. In two seconds' time Bob was on the wheel and racing up the hill as fast as somewhat unaccustomed muscles could take him.

Just as he mounted the wheel the auto swerved a little to the left and disappeared at the hill's other dip.

"How maddening. Ethel! Ethel! Why did you monkey with the lever?" said Bob, audibly to himself.

But Ethel did not reply. Ethel at that moment was not moving along a country road in an automobile driven by herself.

Not two hours married and already a terrible catastrophe!

The poor girl was in a state bordering on hysterics. "Was he dear Bob faithful? Did he already repent of having married her? Why else had he run madly out of the back door of the postoffice, plundered a boy of his wheel and gone swiftly away on it?"

Thus thought Ethel as she sat under the maples in the steel-grey automobile outside the postoffice and waited for her lover to come back.

The lad came down the road, whistling. Ethel hailed him. He came up to

way to Owatonna Lodge, and when that auto passed he followed it, thinking it was his. I don't know how to run one, you see, and he thought I'd started it."

No one could doubt the sincerity of this low-voiced girl, and the boy saw that the situation was plausible. To tell the truth, he had been aching to run the machine, and he now jumped in, and, as he would have said, proceeded to "hit it up" at a lively pace.

Meanwhile Bob had gained the brow of the hill and had seen his wife running through a piece of woods. She was going more slowly and seemed to be uncertain. Oh, if she would only stop the machine before her brains were dashed out.

Bob was gaining on her. Would he be able to reach her before the road made it necessary to turn?"

About a quarter of a mile ahead he saw a little farmhouse. As she approached the house she slackened and then very dexterously turned in at the roadway and came to a stop in front of the house.

Bob was so amazed that he nearly fell off his seat. Was it possible that she knew how to drive and had never told him? It was not like her, for she was frankness itself.

He did not half like it. He rode on, his mind made up to scold her just a little for this thoughtless desertion of him.

Judge of his feelings when a man in

"CORNER STAKES."

We are very pleased to announce that we have arranged with the Western author, Mr. Walpole Murdoch, of Hartney, Man., to publish his new illustrated Western serial, entitled "Corner Stakes," the opening chapters of which will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Murdoch is eminently qualified to write interestingly and well upon his theme, possessing as he does not only long experience as a practical and successful journalist, but also an intimate knowledge of pioneer conditions gained by long residence in different part of Western Canada.

This is not the first introduction of Mr. Murdoch to Nor'-West Farmer readers. On at least one former occasion we published a somewhat similar, but shorter, article from his pen, which was very well received. We feel that we can confidently recommend "Corner Stakes" to our readers, especially to those who will enjoy a faithful portrayal of pioneer conditions as they actually were.

her, bowing politely as he did so. She noticed the bow and felt she could depend upon him.

"Oh—Mr.—I don't know your name, but can you run an automobile?"

"Oh, yes."

"Oh, goody! If you'll jump in and overtake that man who took your wheel I'll—I'll give you ten dollars."

She fumbled at her little purse. The boy shook his head.

"I don't want your money."

Then he was silent, thinking. It was not according to his simple code of ethics to help a man to run after a woman and then help another woman to catch the man. It was as clear as the sky to him. The man was trying to elope with the girl in gray ahead and the girl in gray behind wanted him for herself. He had read a story similar in plot not very long before. He could not help the girl behind, having helped the man to the girl in front. "We men must stand together," was his unspoken thought.

He took off his cap and twisted it. Rather an unpleasant fix. He would like to accommodate such a stunning looking girl if he were not mixed up in the man's affair.

While he hesitated Ethel's wits had been at work, and suddenly she realized what had happened. She had noticed the other girl in a pass by in an auto of the same make as "her husband's." Bob was nearsighted—

"Oh, I see what has happened. My husband thinks he's chasing me. He went into the postoffice to inquire the

a sack coat and wearing a black derby came out of the farm house, raised his hat to her and then, when he had reached her, put his arm around her neck and kissed her boldly and unrebuked.

The landscape swam in a haze before him. He pulled a pin from the lapel of his coat and deliberately pricked himself to make sure that he was not dreaming.

Oh, no he was wide-awake. The man now stepped into the auto. Ethel surrendered her seat to him and kissed him square on the mouth as she did so, and then he started the machine and, turning at a road so hidden by brakes that Bob had not noticed it, drove off at right angles to the main road, and was lost to sight almost instantly.

Poor Bob. He was heart-broken. If he had been some men and had been armed he would have tried to overtake the couple and a tragedy would have followed the wedding—a tragedy that would have doubly earned for him the name of Blundering Bob.

But if his wife did not love him it would not kindle her love if he killed the man who was with her. And to have her act in so cold-blooded a way showed him that she had absolutely no love for him. He would give her up. He did not want a wife who did not love him.

Sadly he turned and rode slowly back, his head bowed and his heart wrung. He would leave the wheel at the post-office and would then hurry to New York by rail and go West—anywhere, until he could learn to forget this dreadful day. He still loved Ethel so much that

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You won't feel exhausted when you take
EPPS'S COCOA FOR BREAKFAST!
It will sustain you as nothing else will—there is strength in every particle of it. As a supper beverage it is perfect.

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he did not want to make a scandal of it. His friends would hear that they had gone to Europe on a honeymoon, and if Ethel did not let it out no one would be the wiser for some time to come.

With such thoughts in his head, poor Blundering Bob rode along until the honk of an automobile made him look up.

This time he did lose his seat, jumping off, stiff-legged, like a beginner.

There in the road before him were his automobile, his wife and the bicycle boy. What was the matter with his wits?

"Where are your glasses, Bob? Think I'm the only girl in gray?"

Ethel was smiling and the boy was grinning from ear to ear. Bob turned and looked up the road as if he thought he could see the other auto by so doing.

"Say, young man," said he to the boy, as he climbed into the seat which the boy vacated, "if you don't open a bank account with this bill (handing him a crisp twenty-dollar bill) and keep everlastingly mum about what you've seen to-day, you're no friend of mine."

He turned and right before the boy he kissed his wife even as the woman in the other auto had kissed her husband—"square on the lips."

"Ethel, it's about two miles straight ahead to Owatonna Lodge, and although it's a little rough, I think we'd better take this road."

"Very well, dear, and don't let's get separated again."—Charles Battell Loomis in *The Ladies' World*.

To Test Indoor Humidity.

The Chicago Board of Health issues a series of "Health Department Talks." One of these sets forth the great importance of being sure that the atmosphere in our houses during the winter season shall not be too dry. It tells how to make a home-made hygrometer, for telling whether or not the atmosphere contains enough moisture. The advice follows:—

Outdoor air is pure and life-giving. This is not true of indoor air, as a rule.

To secure ideal conditions as to the air we breathe in our homes and workplaces, it is important that it approach as nearly as possible that of out of doors. This applies as to both purity and moisture, and both these requisites are of the utmost importance as affecting our health.

Normal out-of-door air at a temperature of 70 degrees, contains about 70 per cent of watery vapour. In the summer time there is, as a rule, sufficient moisture in the air to render it most beneficial. It sometimes happens that there is an excess of moisture and when this happens, even with a temperature of not over 70 degrees, the weather will be most uncomfortable. This means that we feel the heat more than we would with the thermometer touching 90 and the air normally dry.

But in the winter when most people keep their homes closed and with a heated temperature of 70 to 74 degrees, the moisture is soon absorbed and the air becomes very dry and unhealthy. Especially is this true in buildings and flats that are heated by steam.

Some years ago the Department of Health issued a bulletin on this subject of indoor humidity and called attention to the fact that with the increasing number of steam-heated living apartments in the city there was also a marked increase in pneumonia, as shown by the death rate from this disease. Now, this increase of pneumonia was due to bad air in the homes. And, according to good authorities, the lack of proper moisture in the air was the principal factor.

In homes heated by hot air furnaces the air in the rooms is kept sufficiently moistened by hot water pans set in the furnaces. It is also possible to attach a receptacle containing water to radiators and in this way moisten the air in steam-heated apartments.

While it is comparatively an easy matter to provide means of moistening our indoor air, it has not been so easy to determine the degree of humidity. That is, to tell whether the air is too dry or too moist. This is determined by



Only Full-fashioned Seamless Hosiery Fits Right

You should wear Pen-Angle Hosiery, and no other kind. For this is the only Canadian-made hosiery that is full-fashioned-seamless and priced moderately and guaranteed.

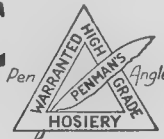
All three merits ought to be in your hosiery. Because no hosiery that is not SEAMLESS can be comfortable—and Pen-Angle machines are the only ones in Canada able to knit such hosiery, form-shaped to the leg and foot, instead

of merely stretching the fabric into shape. Thus, though priced reasonably, Pen-Angle Hosiery holds its shape indefinitely, being reinforced wherever wear falls.

To these merits add the GUARANTEE you read here—two pairs for one if Pen-Angle Hosiery disappoints.

Note next the modest price you need pay to get all this—and then remember name and trademark when next you need hosiery.

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FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

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We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

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an instrument called a hygrometer. An instrument of this kind, that is fairly accurate can be made by using the following formula:

Cobalt Chloride	5 drams
Sodium "	150 grains
Calcium "	40 grains
Gum Arabic	80 grains
Water	2 ounces

Dissolve carefully and then soak thin white muslin in the solution and wring dry; when dry cut into strips for use and hang up in rooms where indications are desired. The muslin strips when dry are blue; when moist they are pink or red. If the air in your room contains 70 per cent humidity, the muslin indicator, prepared as directed, would show pink. If there be only 60 per cent or less, the color will be blue. So, too, if the strip assumes a grayish color inclining to pink, it would indicate, at a temperature ranging from 68 to 72 degrees, a normal and therefore healthful degree of humidity in the air.

There is, too, an economic as well as a health side to the matter of having the proper degree of moisture in our indoor air. It is a well-known fact that a room is more comfortable at a temperature of 68 degrees and a relative humidity of 65 per cent than it is at a temperature of 72 degrees and a relative humidity of only 30 per cent. In fact, it has been determined that as a rule indoor air contains far too little moisture, probably 40 per cent less than that found out of doors. This means that the air in most of our homes is dryer than the driest climate to be found anywhere on earth.

The point to all we have been saying is this: When the air in our homes or workplaces is lacking in moisture, it tends to produce pneumonia, catarrh, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory tract. The dry atmosphere absorbs the moisture from the lungs and membranous linings of the air passages, thus causing irritation and disease. With a hygrometer such as we have described, it will be easy to tell approximately, at least, when the air is too dry, and with just a little care and attention much more healthful conditions may be maintained.

Household Science in Calgary.

The Calgary School Board a short time ago made the announcement that a cooking school would be opened for the City of Calgary as soon as a sufficient number of persons made application for admission. It is proposed to conduct the school in connection with the household science department of Calgary educational system, and the course of training will be open to all ladies of the city who care to enroll. The classes will be under the tuition of Miss Margaret A. Stewart, a graduate of the MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

The religion that produces no sunshine is all "moonshine."

Our Toast to Woman:—Woman is one of the noblest editions from nature's press and every man should possess a copy.

Where charity is concerned, some give according to their means, and some according to their meanness.

Never put a dark paper on the walls of a room that is poorly lighted. A light paper will reflect very much more light, and so brighten up the room. Illuminating engineers claim that a white wall will reflect 50 per cent. of light, whereas a red wallpaper will reflect only 15 per cent. A light buff or yellow will reflect about 25 per cent.; a dark brown about 12½ per cent. A light apple green will reflect 40 per cent., a dark green will give us 15 per cent.

A young woman of a western town desired to show some kindness to a young officer of the militia to whom she had taken a fancy. She decided to invite him to her home and despatched this note:

"Mrs. Smythe requests the pleasure of Captain White's company at a reception on Friday evening."

A prompt reply came, which read:

"With the exception of three men who are sick, Captain White's company accept your kind invitation, and will come with pleasure to your reception Friday evening."



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In purchasing a sound-reproducing instrument is the fidelity with which it reproduces the human voice in songs or speeches and the musical notes of instruments. Until you have heard the

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you cannot appreciate how far Mr. Edison has carried his invention in this respect.

Every note of music and every syllable of a speech is not only clear and distinct, but also a perfect reproduction of the singer, band, orchestra or speaker who made the original Record.

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Care in Reading.

It is much to be regretted that the good old fashioned practise of reading aloud is falling into disuse. Reading aloud in the family circle is one of the most effective means of culture that we know, especially if time be taken for a running comment on the most prominent ideas presented on the printed page. To read aloud, even if the reader be alone, is a much more valuable exercise than to read silently in the ordinary way. An idea is more closely perceived and is better retained in the memory if it be expressed in spoken language than if it be merely suggested to the mind through the eye.

As a matter of fact, reading bids fair soon to be a lost art: at any rate, in so far as the great mass of the people are concerned. This may sound like a strange and rash statement to make in view of the enormous multiplication of books and periodicals in this age. These are being spread broadcast over the land and are being read, after a fashion, by the people. Public libraries are maintained in almost every town and village; and these are freely patronized. But how many there are to whom reading has become a sort of mental dissipation instead of a mental nourishment.

Men rush at a breakneck speed

time to pass upon their value; we must compare them with the conclusions that might be drawn from our own observation and experience. Before dismissing one idea and passing on to another we should come to some mental decision as to whether or not we agree or disagree with the writer. Not until we have done this can we with fairness say that we have read the productions of any author. This it is that distinguishes the scholar from the mere book-worm, the trained and well furnished intellect from the mind benumbed and smothered under an avalanche of printed words.

An Entertainment Course.

Now that the winter is approaching is a good time to organize some helpful form of social and intellectual enjoyment for the winter months. In the average rural district there is a great need for more frequent community gatherings of a profitable character. One cannot travel this country without noting a great difference between various places in this respect. In some localities removed from town there is scarcely one single community event during the entire winter that is calculated to entertain and at the same time to offer profitable instruction. In other places,

the town. Indeed, when a debating contest in this community occurred between a group of country young men and women and a similar group from the town, the decision nearly always went to those from the country homes. And the readers of this paper have also been entertained with able articles from the pens of some of those same young folks.

Another Similar Case.

What was done in this community can be accomplished elsewhere—in fact, similar work is being done in many other places. We have before us an account of what is described as "a lecture course" that was given in one rural district, and that may be suggestive of plans for other communities. We need not present the account in full, but just enough of it to give our readers a grasp of the general plan. The writer says:

"Perhaps it would have been more nearly right to have called it an entertainment course, but the word 'lecture' seemed more dignified, so it was used. A number of progressive men and women, some young and some old, but mostly young people, conceived the idea, and carried it out to the great satisfaction of all concerned. It happened to be a neighborhood where people were not accustomed to spending money freely, and there were many farmers

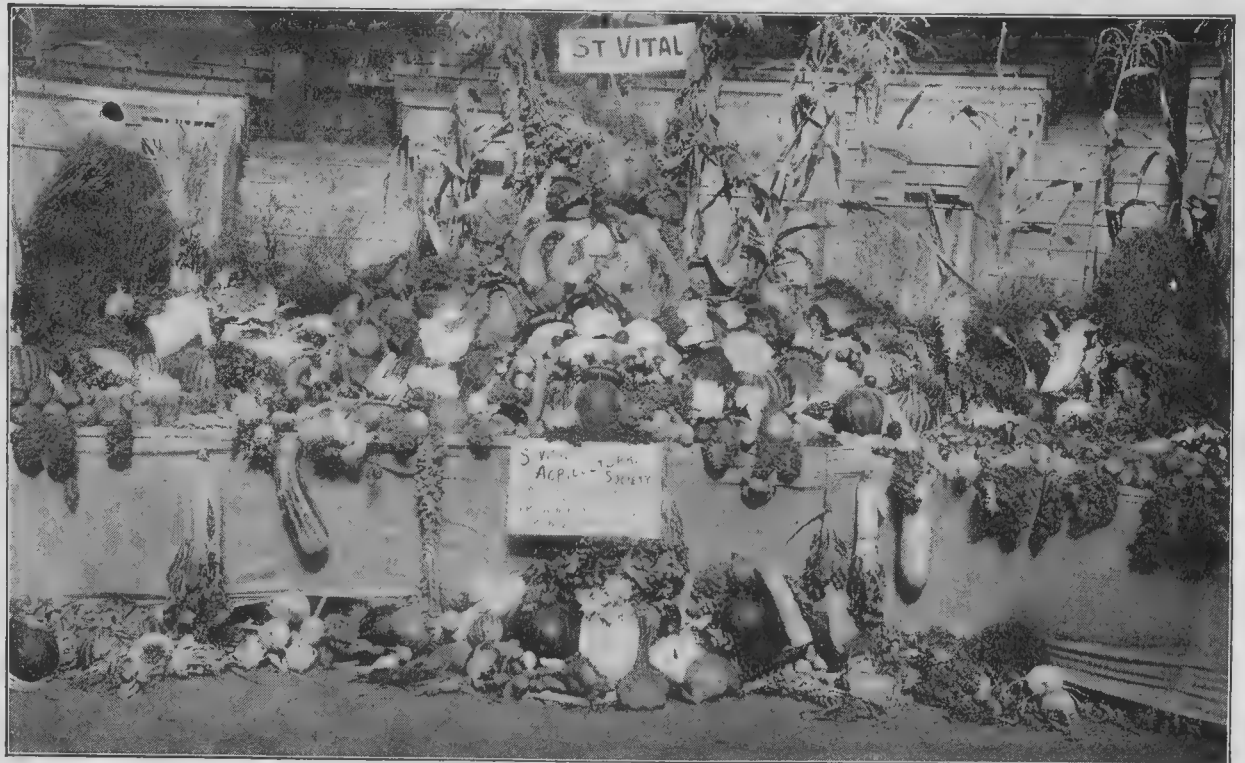


Exhibit of St. Vital Agricultural Society as shown at the Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg in 1910. Winner of second prize in agricultural society groups.

through page after page, chapter after chapter and volume after volume, and vainly imagine themselves well read: as a matter of fact they are but the poor, deluded victims of intellectual indigestion. They have read the books—at least, they have run their eyes over the words—but they have not assimilated the ideas, of which the books are merely the carrying cases. Ideas have been crowded upon the mind in such rapid succession that they are presented to the intellect in a confused mass; few of them are apprehended and many of them are never even noticed.

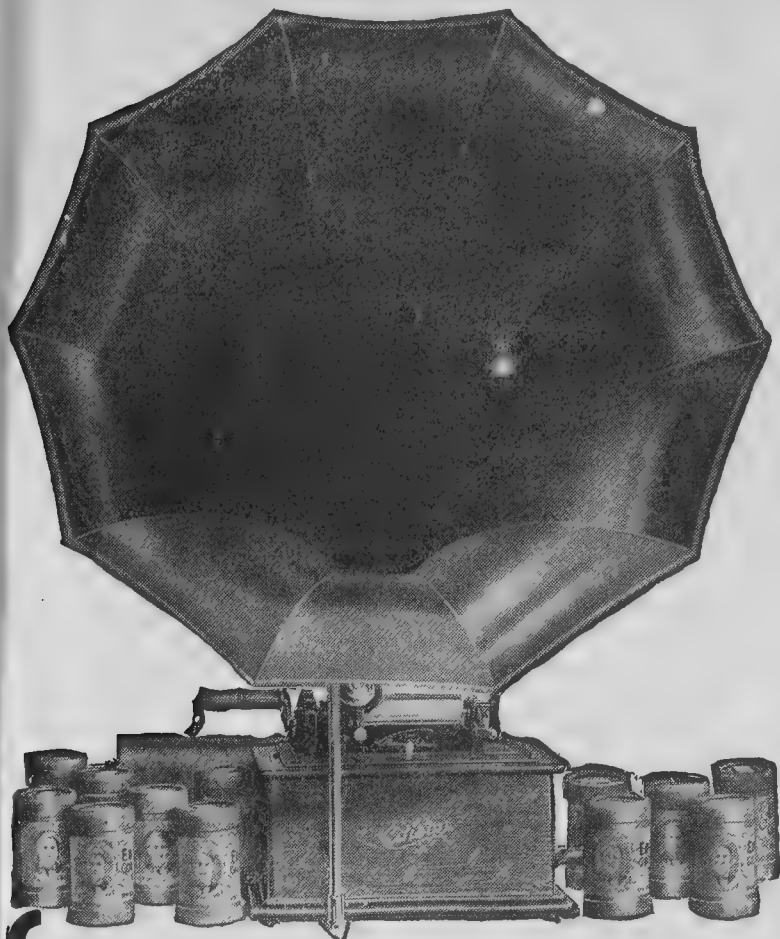
De Quincey, in his Essay on Style, says: "Time must be given for the intellect to eddy about a truth and to appropriate its bearings. There is a sort of previous lubrication, such as the boa constrictor applies to any subject of digestion, which is necessary to familiarize the mind with a startling or a complex novelty." The great trouble with many of us is that we read too much; that is to say, we read too many articles, and too many books, but none of them well enough. An excellent authority on educational matters has laid down this admirable maxim with regard to reading: "Non multa, sed multum," not many but much. If our reading is to be an advantage to us, and not a positive injury, we must take time not only to grasp the ideas presented but to weigh them. We must take

the people have faced the problem of the intellectual and social needs of the place and have solved it happily.

The writer remembers well the pleasant experience he had a few years ago of spending a week or two in a part of Manitoba where this question of the social and intellectual needs of the young country folks had been fairly faced and successfully solved. In four or five of the school districts surrounding a certain town, and also in the town itself, there were literary and debating societies. These organizations held meetings at stated intervals in their own respective communities, and at the close of the season usually had an inter-district debating contest. The good effects were easy to note. The young folks—yes, and the old folks, too—of this part of the country bore the earmarks of a better and more complete education than was to be found almost anywhere else one could go. Their intellects were more perfectly trained. They were thinkers. They had lost a great deal of that embarrassing self-consciousness that afflicts so many of our country young people when they appear in society, and especially when forced to stand upon their feet and express themselves in public. They provided a very striking illustration of the truth that country young folks can have as many and as well trained brains, and possess as much grace as those in

who could not afford to pay a high price for tickets, so it was determined to get the very best for the very least money, especially since it was a new venture. However, they would not allow their enterprise to fail because they had not much money to spend, so they set about getting several speakers free of charge. It is really wonderful what may be done when people are in dead earnest."

The writer goes on to tell of the first two lectures. One of these was given by the member of parliament, who discussed one of the big national projects in which every person ought to be interested. The other gave an enthusiastic talk on a farmers' institute topic. Regarding the address of the first this comment is made:—"There was nothing of a political nature about his talk, which was illustrated by many stereotypical views, but he made many friends there that night. He was entertained at a hospitable farm house, and charmed the hearts of his entertainers by entering into their home duties, and his name was immediately put down on the list of future lecturers." On the second, this observation is made:—"Of course, he was entertained free of charge by a family near the hall, which, by the way, was a township affair and large enough for several hundred people, and he also made many friends during his stay. People began to see that it was really a part of the education of the



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I will ship you free this grand concert outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Molded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me one cent C.O.D. or

sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

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The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Grand Outfit Improved Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from our new outfit. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. **We want to convince you;** we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great new outfits. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money. I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

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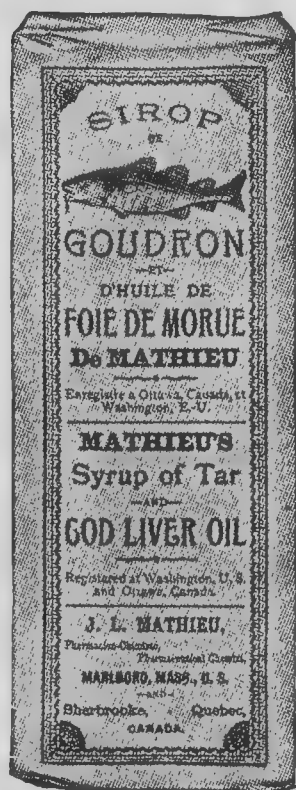
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should be taken at the first symptoms. Children find its taste pleasant, and it keeps them well and strong.

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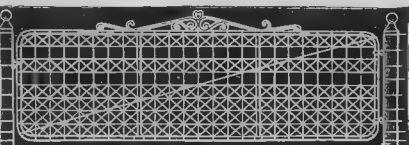
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young and old to meet and talk with enthusiastic, well informed people and to realize that the enterprising managers of the lecture course were doing much for the neighborhood."

The account then continues:—"For a modest sum a minister who had recently toured the Holy Land was secured to show his views, and give a talk on that wonderfully interesting country. The local minister felt sure that there was an increased interest in Bible study after that, and it was regarded as one of the most helpful lectures in the course. The lecturer incidentally showed many other pictures dealing with his tour, giving information as to the occupations and farming methods of the people whom he had met. The very primitive implements used by the natives of the East were especially enjoyed by the progressive owners of the very latest agricultural machinery, and even the boys and girls realized as never before what a wonderful country they were living in, as they saw the painful, slow, rude culture of crops in foreign lands.

"One of the most enjoyable numbers was an amateur entertainment given by the young people of the neighborhood, after some weeks of preparation. It was a Christmas cantata, and all the little folks for some miles around took part. It would have done credit to any city school, and the hall was prettily decorated for the great occasion. A Christmas tree loaded with gifts was a conspicuous feature of the occasion, and the young men and women who had willingly given of their time to drill the children felt repaid a thousandfold by the success of their efforts. The costumes, decorations, books and other expenses made this the most costly of the entertainments, but it was money well spent, and the Christmas entertainment was made a permanent feature of the course.

"The fifth and last lecture was an exceedingly interesting talk by a scholarly man on the pioneers of the particular region where the lecture course was given. The old heroic tales of pioneer bravery were rehearsed to the audience in such a manner as to thrill and stir them as never before. Their own ancestors were honored and praised that night, and the results of their sturdy work shown, so that it is hardly likely those young people will ever forget the story of the conquering of the wilderness.

"As it was not intended to make money on the course, the managers were glad to "come out even," but they would have willingly paid the deficit out of their own pockets when they saw the success of the plan, and so would many of the gratified patrons who were anxious to have it made a permanent institution. It required much planning and a great deal of work, but it paid, and with the average farmer that is all that is necessary to convince him that it is all right."

The Tears That Fall.

The flowers live by the tears that fall
From the sad face of the skies;
And life would have no joys at all
Were there no watery eyes.

Love thou thy sorrow; grief shall bring
Its own excuse in after years;
The rainbow! see how fair a thing
God hath built up from tears.
—H. S. Sutton.

She that cannot be counselled cannot be helped.

Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, they only grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the act of meanness or malice will only tend to make you more familiar with them.

"Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, suh," answered Erastus Finkley, "I hates to give in. If I was to trade dat mule off, he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to get rid o' me."

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number and be sure to state size of pattern desired.]

Child's Dress 6762.—(With high or square neck, long or short sleeves.)—The simple little dress that is closed for its entire length at the back, is a practical one that every mother likes.

This model allows a choice of plaited or gathered skirt, high or square neck, long or short sleeves. It can be made of sturdy material and become an everyday morning frock, or it can be made from dainty material, as suggested in the small view, and become entirely different in effect. Cotton poplins and piques will be much worn throughout the season, and are very pretty for the plain dress, while for the dress with the gathered skirt, challis, cashmere, albatross and all similar materials are appropriate, as well as the washable ones that a great many mothers use throughout the entire year.

The dress is made with the long waisted body portion and the skirt. The skirt is straight, and the body portion consists of front and backs. The long sleeves are gathered into bands. The short sleeves are designed to be finished with trimming that matches the yolk portion applied over the square neck.

For the 4 year size will be required $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 24 or 27, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard 27 inches wide to trim as shown in the small view.

The pattern 6762 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, and 6 years of age.

Infant's Set 6758.—A set which includes the essential garments of an infant's layette is always in demand. Here is one that provides dress, petticoat and kimono. The dress is a dainty one with

a square yoke and can be made either from plain material or from flouncing. The petticoat is novel and practical in one. At the front the body and skirt portions make one piece, but at the back, the skirt is separate and joined to the body. The kimono is one of the new ones, cut in one piece with the sleeves. It is very pretty and very practical, while absolutely

simple. In fact, the entire outfit requires very little labor, and can be trusted to give entire satisfaction.

The dress is made in one piece gathered and joined to the yolk and the sleeves are gathered at the wrists and finished with bands. The petticoat can be finished at the lower edge with a hem or scallops, for it is straight and consequently can be treated in different ways. The full back is a special feature, and the plain front means comfort for the little wearer. The kimono necessitates the fewest possible seams, and really requires a very few minutes for its making.

To make the dress will be required, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 24 or 27, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36, with $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of insertion. For the petticoat will be needed 3 yards 24 or 27, or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. The long kimono will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 24 or 27, or 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, with one yard of either width for the bands. The short kimo-

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1415—Grape Blouse Set, gold filled.\$1.50



1111—Whole Pearl Scarf Pin, 14k.\$4.50

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1256—Fine Pearl Brooch, 14k. gold.\$5.00

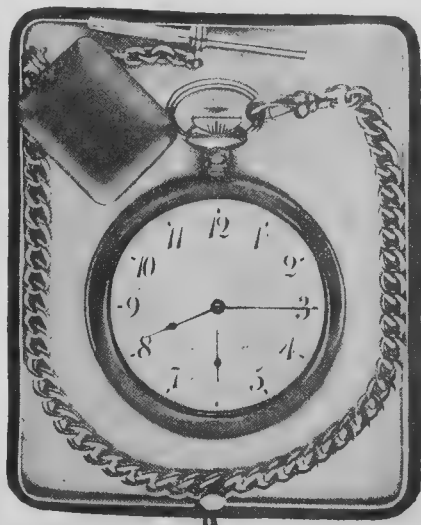
1049—Fine Pearl Wish Bone Brooch, 14k. gold.\$2.50

Finest Quality English Plate

- 6100 Toast Rack, best electro silver plate on nickel silver \$1.75
- 6101 English silver plated Breakfast Dish, plain revolving cover and loose tree well dish, can also be used for soup tureen. 20.00
- 6102 Finest quality silver plated Toast Rack. 1.50
- 6103 English Cruet, finest quality silver plated mounts, salt, mustard and pepper. 1.75
- 5104 English Cruet, cut glass bottles, silver plated mounts. 1.50

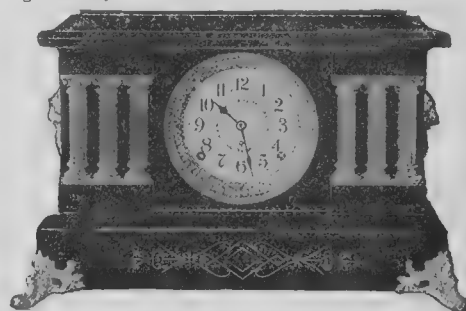
- 6105 Finest quality English silver plated Sauce Boat. \$3.00
- 6106 English Breakfast Cruet, cut glass bottles, silver plated mounts. 2.50
- 6107 Fancy English China Biscuit Jar, fine silver plated mounts. 3.50
- 6108 Fancy China English Tea or Breakfast Set, tea pot sugar, cream, with silver plated mounts. 15.00
- 6109 Finest quality silver plated Sugar and Cream, gold lined, with sifter. 4.00

- 6110 Fine quality English silver plated Egg Steamer, with lamp. \$7.00
- 6111 English hard metal Waiter, finest quality silver plate, size 15 in. 13.50
- 6112 Finest quality silver plated Tea Pot, Old English design, capacity 2½ pints. 10.00
- 6113 Finest quality silver plated Egg Stand and Spoons, made in two sizes; for 4 eggs. \$4.75
- For 6 eggs. 7.00



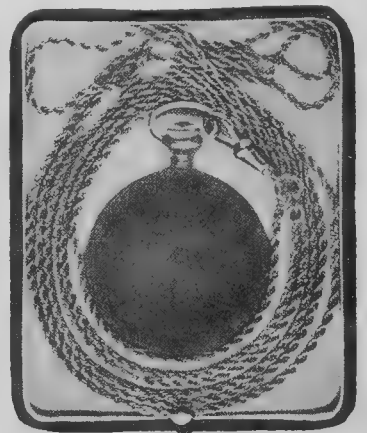
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MAN.

mo will require 1 yard 24 or 27, or $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard 36 inches wide.

The pattern 6758 is cut one size only.

Child's Single Breasted Coat 6759.—The coat that is made with a panel effect is a novelty of the season. This one shows that feature, and is altogether smart, while quite simple and childish in effect. It will be found appropriate for all seasonable materials. Venetian Blue broadcloth makes this one and is finished with stitching, but rough finished mixtures are in vogue, and velvet and velveteen will be worn throughout the cold weather. The plain back is altogether becoming to childish figures, and the panel effect is as pretty as it is new.



6759 Child's Single Breasted Coat,
4 to 8 years.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs. The fronts and the back are extended to be overlapped at the under-arms, while the side portions are cut off to produce the panel effect. The collar and fronts are faced and rolled over to form the lapels. The sleeves are made in regulation style with upper and under portions and are finished with cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the six year size is $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 24 or 27, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 6759 is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, and 8 years of age.

Some Recipes.

Mutton Broth.—Take about two lbs. of neck of mutton, two quarts of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of rice or pearl barley, two tablespoonfuls of carrot cut in dice, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, salt and pepper if liked, a little chopped celery. Trim off as much fat as possible from the meat. Cut up into neat, small dice, and chop the bones small. Put them as you do so into a pan containing the water and a little salt. When all is cut up, put the pan on the fire, bring the contents slowly to boiling point, add the vegetables and rice or barley, having first washed them all. Let the broth cook gently for about two hours, and keep it carefully skimmed. Pour the broth into a basin, and when cold remove all fat from the top, and the bones from the broth itself. When required, re-heat the broth, season it carefully, add the parsley, and serve in a hot tureen.

Custard Jelly.—Three eggs, one pint milk, half an ounce sheet gelatine, flavoring. Make a custard of eggs and milk, flavor, add gelatine soaked and dissolved in a little milk or water; stir well and mould.

Steamed Pudding.—A well-tried one. One cup flour, one cup suet, one cup sugar, one cup fruit of any kind, one cup bread crumbs, one cup milk, one teaspoonful soda, no cream of tartar. Mix all together; steam three hours.

How To Make Coffee.—Coffee should not be kept at boiling point for more than a few seconds, otherwise the delicate essential oil, to which the coffee owes its flavor and fragrance, escapes up the chimney, or goes to perfume the air of the kitchen. The most delicious coffee can be made without any boiling at all by following these simple directions: Pour some boiling water into an earthenware coffee-jug and make the latter thoroughly hot. Empty the jug and proceed to measure in the coffee, allowing a heaped tablespoonful for each person. Pour on freshly boiling water, let stand for two minutes, then refine by pouring three or four times into a teacup and back again. Stand the jug on the kitchen range, where it will keep perfectly hot. In five minutes the beverage will have become beautifully clear, and if served with boiling milk will be delicious.



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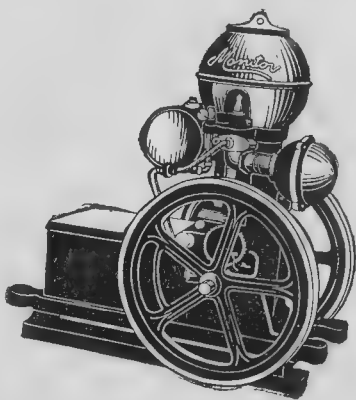
We have a copy of the catalogue for you, just waiting for your name and address. It's free—send for it now.

WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES on every article shown in our Christmas Catalogue. You buy just as cheaply as though you lived right here in Toronto, and you ship the goods back at our expense if you don't like them when they arrive—and get your money back. This means, of course, that we are going to be very careful about sending exactly what you order.

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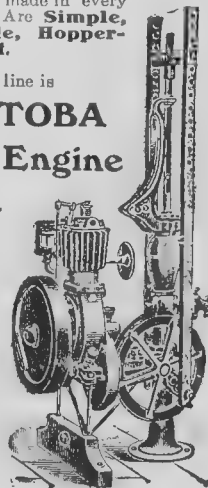
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

From a Woman's Standpoint

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

THE NEW COUNTRY SCHOOL.

The walls and the ceiling they're spray-
ing,
They're scrubbing the woodwork and
floors;
A stream on the blackboard is playing,
They're boiling the desks and the
doors;
The old water pail has been scalded,
A cup for each lassie and lad,
And no one may drink, as we all did,
From that old tin dipper we had.

They've cleaned every pointer and fer-
ule,
The ink wells are scrubbed out with
lye,
The books and the slates are made
sterile,
The old well is filled up and dry;
The girls have to wear, willy-nilly,
A button which bears this bold sign:
The lips that touch germs or bacilli
Are the lips that will never touch
mine."

The dunce cap is boiled every morning
(They're the individual kind);
The front door is set with this warning:
"Who enters here leaves germs be-
hind."
No apple is smuggled for sharing
As was on the school days of yore
Until they've made sterile the paring,
And quite disinfected the core.

Alas! The old pump is discarded,
And gone in the flight of the years;
The new drinking fountain is guarded
By the Anti-germ Grenadiers!
The vines from the windows they're
stripping
Lest germ-breeding insects might stay.
The eaves and the rafters are dripping
All wet with a sterilized spray.

Oh come, in the joy of the morning,
What secrets of schooldays we'll tell!
That thick rising vapor gives warning
That Teacher is boiling the bell.
It's time for the B class in scrubbing,
The A class is set out to cool
From its recent boiling and rubbing—
Three cheers for the Sterilized School!
—J. W. Foley in "Life."

Letters for this department should be
addressed to Margaret Freeston, care
Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WHO IS YOUR FAVORITE?

Beginning with the first issue of the
New Year, I have thought it would be
pleasant to start a series of short
sketches, one each month, about well
known women writers. Does it not al-
ways add much to our enjoyment of a
book when we have been able to learn
something about the one who wrote it?
And so I thought that the re-telling of
some incidents connected with women
writers, and the recalling of some of the
events and circumstances which went to
make up their lives, could not but be in-
teresting to us. I will speak first of
Harriett Beecher Stowe.

You have favorite authors, and among
them are women. If you will send me
a postcard or letter naming the one in
whom you have an especial interest, I
shall be only too glad to talk of that
one. I believe we can make this series
both pleasant and helpful, and it would
certainly give me satisfaction to feel
that the women writers you are most
interested in are those we shall discuss
from month to month. Will you there-
fore tell me your favorites?

NOW IS THE BEST TIME.

One of our readers, in returning me a
book which I had sent her to read, en-
closed with it a copy of a magazine
which she receives regularly. She had
read it and therefore passed it on to
me, which I appreciated. The thought
occurred to me whether we could not do
more of this sort of thing, and thus
all be able to enjoy more reading mat-
ter. I know that very many of you al-
ready pass on your papers, but if any

who are not doing it will please write
me, and (if several do this) we can ar-
range for an exchange between those
who get different papers or magazines.
Another thought is this: Suppose you
take the local paper of the place you
lived in before coming to the west; per-
haps no one else in your district is
interested in that particular local paper,
but some one in another district might
be very glad to get it. If you would
tell me of this also we might be able to
place this local paper with someone who
would be very glad to exchange it for
something else. This is a way in which
we could be of mutual help, and at only
a very small expense for postage. Shall
we try it this winter? I do very
earnestly hope we may be able by the
beginning of the New Year to start on
their way to some one else several maga-
zines, local papers, or paper-covered
books which we have done with.

THIS ONE THING I DO.

"Here it is Sunday, with breakfast and
dinner and supper to get, and church
to go to twice; and tomorrow is Mon-
day and a big washing must be done;
and the next day is Tuesday and all
the ironing to do; and then Wednesday
with the mending and baking; and
Thursday with the cleaning; and Friday
with more cleaning and sweeping; and
Saturday and the house to put right
again for Sunday and cooking to do;
and there's the whole week gone and
nothing accomplished!"

Thus do we wear ourselves out by
doing our work over and over again,
ten times with our minds and once with
our hands. And there is but little pleas-
ure in the actual doing of it, because we
are pushing from one part of it to an-
other, with our thoughts set only upon
the unfinished portion. This bad habit
which some of us have makes work
drudgery; and pleasure, mental poise,
necessary physical relaxation are alike
impossible. Nor do we accomplish as
much actual work as we otherwise
would. She who is the busiest and has
much depending upon her, is just the
one who has to be the most careful
about how she goes about her work. To
preserve health and usefulness, duties
have to be tackled in the right way;
and the first hard lesson to learn is
to do only what is a legitimate amount
of work for one day. Nine mothers out
of ten will say that there is nothing
in their day's work which can be cut
out. But look at the work from another
angle, and say, "I am only physically
able to do such and such an amount of
work each day, and keep it up; therefore
I must leave out something. What shall
it be?" Don't you think if we con-
sidered it, we should all find what that
something is? One of the unrecorded
tragedies of our western country is the
number of women who every year break
down from overwork. Each day they
have done a little more than their
strength warranted, and are worn out
just as the farm is beginning to pay,
and at a time when they are as neces-
sary as ever to their families, but can
have the pleasure and privilege of serv-
ing them no longer. The motive which
has animated them is a splendid one;
but would it not have been better to
do a less amount, and do it for twice
as many years? For the time never
comes when the husband and the child-
ren can really spare you.

The busy people who accomplish most
with the least wear and tear on them-
selves, are those who have also learned
to make the best use of their few spare
moments. A chair is not a spot on
which to perch between flights; it should
be a comfortable resting place for the
time being. Five minutes in the open air
may change our whole view of the ab-
solute necessity of doing a certain job
today. Or the same length of time spent
lying down may not only remove the
pain from the back, but remove the pres-
sure of anxiety over unfulfilled tasks.
When all is said and done, the great
thing to be kept in mind is that the



No Other Christmas Gift

will give so much pleasure to so many people, for
so long a time, at so little cost, as a

Columbia Graphophone

YOU WILL AGREE that whatever will bring added
brightness and cheerfulness to your home and to those
you love; whatever will bring wholesome entertainment
and amusement to the household **IS A THING TO BE
GREATLY DESIRED.**

The Columbia Graphophone carries these pleasures
regularly to many thousands of refined Canadian homes,
affording to **ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY**
many hours of keen enjoyment.

New records are issued every month covering the
latest popular selections.

Let the Graphophone entertain **YOU** and your friends
with all that is best in music.

**IT IS THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT
OF A LIFETIME.**

There is a Graphophone for you—\$25 to \$85. Grapho-
nolas \$100 to \$250. Ask for complete catalogues.

Columbia Phonograph Co.

264 Yonge Street, Toronto

COLUMBIA DISTRIBUTORS

Winnipeg Piano Co., 295 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

E. C. Corbeau (Heintzman & Co.), Regina,
Sask.

D. J. Young & Co., Calgary, Alta.

Fletcher Bros. Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

NO MORE FROZEN FEET

LUMBERSOLE WOOD SOLED



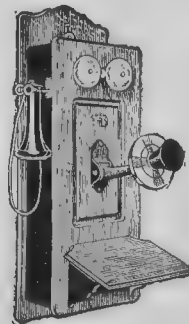
"I had my face and hands bitten but Jack Frost couldn't touch
my feet." That's Wm. Muir's (Deloraine, Man.) experience with
Lumssoles. Hundreds of other testimonials from ranchmen,
Lumbermen, farmers, fruit growers. British-made, especially for
use in Western Canada. Wooden soles, 1/4 inch, non-conductors
of frost. Tough, grained Kip uppers, lined with 1/4 inch felt.
Guaranteed to keep your feet warm at 50 below zero. Light
weight, comfortable, drier, more durable, less cost, than rubbers
or felts. Sizes, 3-12 (for all ages), \$1.75. Men's, Best Quality,
6-12, \$2.00. Children's sizes, 6-2 (fit ages 8-10), \$1.35. Post or
express paid by us. Send for Catalogue of British footwear.
If not satisfactory money promptly refunded. Your order filled
same day received. Dealers wanted. Write for catalogue and
special proposition.
134D Princess St.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All Sizes
\$1.75
Delivered Free

Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.

Telephones and Switchboards For Rural Lines—A Specialty

Made in Canada by Canadian Experts



It will pay you to get our prices and investigate the merits
of our apparatus before placing your order. Poles, Wire,
Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods,
Batteries, Insulated Wire and everything necessary to con-
struct a Telephone system of any size. If you are interested,
let us send you our 112 page Rural Book, giving complete
information How to Organize, Construct and Operate Rural
Telephone Systems, will be sent you free for the asking.
Write us now.

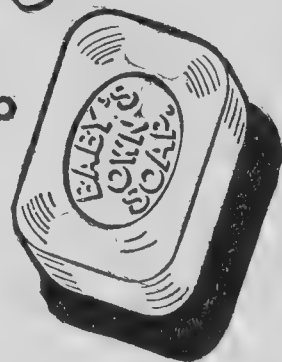
Dominion Telephone Manfg. Co., Limited
Dept. "N.W.," Waterford, Ont.



Baby's Own Soap

Best for Baby
Best for You.

The fragrant creamy lather of Baby's Own Soap cleanses and Soothes the most tender of skins.



Buy Baby's Own Soap, for almost half a century, the standard toilet and nursery soap in Canada.

Have you ever proved an imitation to be quite as good as Baby's Own Soap?

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, MONTREAL.

worker is more important than the work; that we have to run our work and not let it run us.

And is it not the further habit of doing one thing at a time and finishing it up, of concentrating on it, that brings satisfaction and success? If we can keep our thoughts from assembling the day's or week's tasks in a mass before our mental vision, we will find work less of a burden, more of a pleasure, strength husbanded and serenity preserved.

* * * * *

QUEEN MARY.

It is not difficult to select, from all that we read about her, two key words around which to group a record of the life of our present Queen, as she has lived it in the varying roles and changing responsibilities of Princess May, Duchess of York and Princess of Wales. These two words are Philanthropist and Mother; and though it would seem natural to speak first of the philanthropist side as that which was exhibited before the other, yet the mother nature was the one developed first, as it is in all true homes. For her strong mother-love and her strong mother common sense had their root in her own mother's love, and her own mother's able training of her. The germ of strong motherhood was fostered in Queen Mary in her yet unconscious years, and when she herself had little ones to train—possibly future kings and queens—no one needed to emphasize to her the magnitude of the responsibility; that lesson had already been learned in the natural and right way, because toward her, in her own young days, her parents had felt and assumed their responsibilities faithfully.

Queen Mary's mother, the Duchess of Teck, was a woman of vigorous personality, of strong religious beliefs, of merry, sincere, genial nature, intensely devoted to her home and her philanthropies. The Princess May was brought up very plainly and sensibly, with plenty of out-door life as her portion as well as plenty of study. She seems to have taken the lead with her brothers, was the oldest of the family and a regular romp. She could fence with a bit of stick broken off a tree, whistle a tune as well as any of her brothers, and play cricket. No sheltered, restricted, narrow life was her's, but as she grew older she became her mother's secretary, and spent much time working with the Duchess over her many schemes for helping the disinherited of the earth; and having entered into the need of what her mother was doing no more loyal worker on her own account could have been found anywhere. Especially were they concerned

Could we afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) if we did not know from a third of a century's experience that it was the greatest vitality-builder of the age?

You know what it would mean to us were Psychine a preparation without a definite, beneficial action.

After the first bottle which we would buy, no more would be purchased.

And we would go out of business. But we're not going out of business, and our confidence that we're not is based upon our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

Ten years after Confederation we commenced compounding Psychine.

Since that time, we have sold many millions of bottles. We have cured many hundreds of thousands of virulent and oftentimes fatal cases of diseases.

We have in our files many hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

And we have grown from a small beginning to be one of the largest proprietary manufacturers in this country.

Here then is proof that we have in Psychine a preparation with abundant and demonstrated effectiveness, more so than any other preparation we, or anyone else, ever heard of.

Here then is the reason of our unalterable confidence in Psychine, that it is in fact the greatest preparation of its kind in the world.

Here then is why we have inaugurated a policy of actually buying hundreds of thousands of bottles of Psychine to give to those who should use.

To those who are blindly groping in the dark for relief from their misery, who may perhaps be using wrong methods to recover their health and their strength.

* * *

LAGRIPPE.

The greatest and most effective agents for the bodily health are the white corpuscles, phagocytes.

These white corpuscles eat any germ of disease that gains an entrance to the body, when they're in large enough numbers and sufficiently strong.

When they're not sufficiently strong, the disease germs devour them and disease holds the body.

* * *

For centuries almost, herbs, nature's own remedies, have been the most efficient foe to disease.

We have not known very definitely just how.

But now science tells us that certain of these herbs increase the number of the white corpuscles and their strength.

These certain herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

We go to the ends of the earth for these herbs—to Arabia, to South America, to China and to Japan.

They are compounded in the most costly chemical appliances in this country.

And the result is Psychine—for a third of a century the most effective vitality-builder the world has known.

The one preparation that has cured many thousands of the following diseases:

La Grippe	Bronchial Coughs
Bronchitis	Weak Lungs
Hemorrhages	Weak Voice
Sore Throat	Spring Weakness
Anaemia	Early Decline
Female Weakness	Catarrhal Affections
Indigestion	Catarrh of Stomach
Poor Appetite	Night Sweats
Chills and Fevers	Obstinate Coughs
Sleeplessness and	Laryngitis and
Nervous Troubles	Dyspepsia
After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and	
La Grippe	

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 98

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

with all that affected the coming generation. A caller at White Lodge might have discovered the daughter of the house, Princess May, marking passages in a Blue Book issued on one of the saddest of subjects, the state care of the young mentally afflicted; or carefully reading the evidence before the House of Lords Sweating Committee regarding the hard lives of poor seamstresses and other women workers. I dwell much on her younger days, because early impressions are seldom eradicated, and the young woman who, as a natural result of her training and environment, entered heart and soul into the alleviation of hard social conditions, was likely to maintain that attitude all her life, though, perhaps, circumstances might alter the form of its expression.

The Needlework Guild always enlisted her interest and on the death of her mother she was made president of it. Every year parcels would be sent into the Guild for distribution among the poor through various institutions. The Queen not only worked with the busy company of women in sorting and arranging the articles sent in, but found time also to make a great many. In the year 1900 she herself collected 12,168 garments, among them a large parcel of felt slippers, made by the boys of the Cripples' Home out of old scraps of material given them by manufacturers.

GOOD AIR INDOORS.

Nothing is of more importance than that we should have plenty of fresh, pure air indoors. We do not need an indoor temperature of 70 degrees, although most people think that nothing less will do. As a matter of fact a temperature of 68 degrees is much better. So, if the room be heated to 70 degrees, we can well afford to have the windows open and let in fresh air enough to bring the temperature down to 68 degrees, at which point it should be kept.

Another important point as to indoor air is that as a rule, it is too dry. And this, together with its usually impure condition, causes sickness and death. The admission of a plentiful supply of outdoor air tends to increase the amount of moisture in the room air and makes it more healthful.

And, finally, remember that the biggest bedroom ever built is not big enough for even one person to sleep in with the windows closed.

her children, in addition, of course, to the time spent with them daily. That means much for a busy woman of high estate.

And it does seem to me that if we believe what we so frequently affirm, that the home is the hope of the world, we should rejoice in the knowledge that she who has the highest outward rank among us, maintains in so able and loving a manner our cherished ideals of motherhood.

LIVING IN.

If you know something of what is meant by the "living in" system—happily growing less common—in London, Eng., you will have some idea of the monotonous, unrelieved dullness of the lives lived by many girls under this system. Many large mercantile houses are situated in non-residential quarters of the city, whence it would not be convenient for employees to go to and from their work. Also some firms prefer to have their employees living close at hand, and consequently supply the place for them, and provide board. Then, too, and this is probably the chief reason, it is often cheaper to provide board and lodging for a large number of employees than to pay them sufficient salary to permit of their making their own individual arrangements. Surely the living-in

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and
every farmer's wife knows

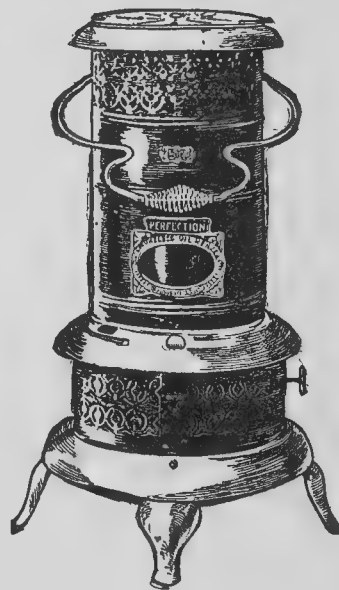


They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

You Can Work Near a Window



in winter when you have a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a portable radiator which can be moved to any part of a room, or to any room in a house. When you have a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

you do not have to work close to the stove, which is usually far from the window. You can work where you wish, and be warm. You can work on dull winter days in the full light near the window, without being chilled to the bone.

The Perfection Oil Heater quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap, put in like a cork in a bottle, is attached by a chain. This heater has a cool handle and a damper top.

The Perfection Oil Heater has an **automatic-locking flame spreader**, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged and can be unscrewed in an instant for reworking. The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

**The Imperial Oil Company,
Limited.**

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Other schemes which engaged her attention were seaside holiday funds, children's happy evening associations and girls' clubs.

As an instance of the kind of teaching the Queen gives her own children, the story is told of Prince Eddie, who one day was ill and very cross. His nurse tried to reason him into good temper by enumerating his mercies (but with how few of us does that method work!) and then added that a little boy she had once nursed had no father or mother or bed or toys—a slum child. Prince Eddie said he didn't know there were any boys like and he'd like to send that boy a present. The nurse suggested several toys which the Prince had no further use for, but that did not satisfy the young would-be philanthropist, who said that, "Mother always told me that a present is not much of a present unless it is something we want ourselves but give up because someone else needs it more."

The birthdays of the children of our present King and Queen have been celebrated not merely by the giving of gifts to the child whose birthday anniversary it was, but also by having that one give a gift to some poorer child of his own age. And throughout, the story of Queen Mary's life is the story of a high ideal of home life. For three years, and before the pressure of necessary public engagements became so great, she kept one day a week absolutely free to spend it with

system must be a relic of the old apprenticeship days. In many of the firms where living in is compulsory the conditions are most unsatisfactory. A poor housekeeper at the head of affairs, and easy methods, may result in anything but a homelike place for the workers to come to at the end of the day. Their work may be congenial, their employers kind, the salary London; and what girl in a city like London could throw away these things even though their inevitable accompaniment was nightly discomfort?

But at Staffordshire House, one of these city living-in homes, the problem is successfully handled, and comfort reigns. The firm whose employees reside here apparently do not minimize the value of an employee's comfort as an asset in their business. They have provided a roof garden, where girls can sit, and even on a close evening find the air fresh. Four good rooms are devoted to the purpose of a temporary hospital. If any of the girls are seriously ill they are taken to one of the large hospitals, but small aches and pains are treated "at home." Every morning the nurse telephones to each floor to find out if any are sick, and then follows them up. There are the spacious recreation rooms, where dancing and concerts are indulged in; the long courtyard for roller skating, and the laundry fitted with white basins, and supplied with hot water continuously; the convenient fixtures for

heating irons by gas, and the special arrangements made on one of the upper floors for a good shampoo.

Under the varying conditions which exist, may similar provision to this for the welfare of working girls, grow in supply as it has been growing in demand.

EVERYDAY CLEANING HINTS.

To Clean Zinc use salt and water solution, or vinegar and water, and then rinse thoroughly with clean water.

Brooms should be soaked below the stitching in hot water and ammonia. Rinse well and hang to dry.

Tea and Coffee Pots if they are of graniteware and have become discolored should be filled nearly full of cold water, to which add one tablespoonful of borax. Put on the fire and heat very gradually until the water boils. Rinse with hot water, wipe and keep on the back of the range until quite dry.

Brass, if it has become tarnished, should be cleaned with common salt mixed with vinegar. Apply with a cloth and rub briskly. Wash thoroughly well, and wipe it dry. Then polish with putty paste, or with rottenstone and oil. If the brass is only a little trashed clean with rottenstone and sweet oil only.

Nickel Ware only requires to be washed in soapy water and thoroughly dried. It polishes well with whitening and wood alcohol.

A Japanned Tray may be cleaned by rubbing it with a little olive oil, and then polishing with a soft cloth.

Spots on Windows or Mirrors can be removed by putting a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper and rubbing with it.

To Restore Discolored Enamel dissolve the contents of one small box of chloride of lime, and one small package of baking soda in a tubful of water. Let your enamelware stand in this over night. Thoroughly rinse and dry.

To Clean Dirty Carved Furniture dip a fine paint brush in paraffin oil and paint over the carving with it.

Knives. The handles of steel knives should not be put into hot water. Clean the ivory with whitening and lemon juice, or whitening and turpentine. To clean the blades, dip the cut part of half a potato into knife polish or bath brick, and rub the blades well, afterwards rinsing them in warm water.

The Bottom of Pots can be quickly cleaned with a piece of paper dipped in water and then in wood ashes.

Silver may be polished well with a piece of old velvet or velveteen if no chamois leather is available.

Division of Authority Between Father and Mother.

By Judge Jesse F. Bass.

"Blessed is the home in which Peace dwells," is an old Arabic saying.

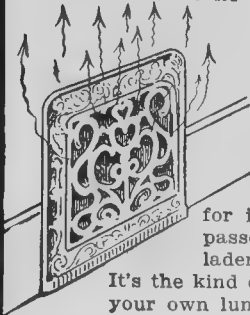
A home is impossible without the existence of a contract between a man and woman. Two parties are always necessary to a contract, and in the laying of the corner-stone of a home the marriage ceremony evidences in a small way the agreeing of two to a contract. What else is not evidenced in the work of pen and ink must be within their hearts, the hearts of the two who have mutually agreed to be one with each other for the rest of their days.

In the law of the statutes of man, no contract is binding which gives one party to the contract an unfair advantage over the other. Honorable contracts imply equal advantages to both parties entering upon them, and equal responsibilities. If there is a failure, each bears a share of the loss; if there be a success, each shares in its honors.

Sane love between sane men and women concedes at the very outset that such is the nature of the contract between them. Each calmly takes his or her own share of sorrow and defeat; each rejoices with the other when victory

It's easy to grow plants in a Sunshine-heated home

Pure, Warm
Sunshine Air



PEOPLE living in homes heated with ordinary furnaces often claim they cannot grow plants with any degree of success. This is due to the fact that ordinary furnaces are not provided with an Automatic Gas Damper. There is nothing to prevent coal-gas, which is deadly to plant life, being forced up through the registers.

Now, when the gas in the combustion chamber of the Sunshine reaches a certain pressure it sways open the Automatic Gas Damper and passes up the chimney, consequently there is no chance for it to escape through the registers. Instead, the air that passes through the registers is pure, warm, Sunshine air, laden with the proper degree of moisture from the water-pan.

It's the kind of air that makes plants thrive and is good to breathe into your own lungs.

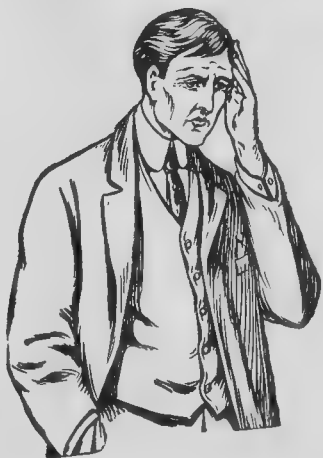
If you want to guard your home (and who doesn't?) against evil-smelling, deadly coal gas order our agent to install the Sunshine furnace (guaranteed) in your cellar.



LONDON
TORONTO
CALGARY
WINNIPEG
HAMILTON
MONTREAL
VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B.

It is far better to be

An Old Man Who Feels Young than A Young Man Who Feels Old



HERE IS AN OLD YOUNG MAN



Here are the books that give the secret of perpetual youth. Let me send them to you, free.



HERE IS A YOUNG OLD MAN

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by my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipations must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. James Robb, Glenboro, Man., writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to manly vigor. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

FREE UNTIL CURED

You can have the Belt on trial until cured, before paying for it, or if you prefer to pay cash you get a discount.

DR. W. A. SANDEN CO.,
140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please send me in plain, sealed envelope, free of all charge, your Health Booklets.

Name.....

Address.....



An Autumn Landscape.

comes to the hearthstone. When the third factor to such a contract, the child, is introduced—a wholly innocent party to whatever has been previously agreed upon by the father and mother—neither, if sane, seeks to shift responsibility for that innocent interpolation upon the other. The child is insensibly moulded into the original contract and healthfully develops under the benign influence of the two agreeing contractors.

I do not hold that this calm view of marriage and the children resulting from marriage lowers the standard of the sacred ceremony at all. In these days of astounding divorces and reckless abandonment of children, I think it time that we should view the moral and legal contract phase of marriage especially with a view to ending that most unhappy spectacle of many homes where the authority of the father and mother is divided as to the control of the children. Such a household is divided against itself, and the innocent sufferers from a contract to which they could not have been parties are the children.

Children are acute. The keenest-scented young pointer that ever took after a prairie hen or quail is not one-half as acute in finding its prey as is a child in divining that its father and mother do not agree as to its government. Heed not the counsel of those who attempt to tell you that a child does not in its early years study more closely the relations of its father and mother to each other than anything else. Once it has determined these relations, then it knows what it may expect from each and governs itself accordingly.

We will take for illustration the son of my neighbor who lives across the street from me in a suburban town. I have little time to pay attention to the affairs of my neighbors, but this boy in a way sticks out into the atmosphere of our small community. On not a single point of home government of him do his father and mother agree, and the boy knows it.

In all other respects the couple are happily and prosperously married, but when it comes to the discipline of the boy they avowedly disagree. When the father deems it proper to punish the boy the mother secretly condoles with the culprit. When the mother finds in her turn that she must exercise the hand of authority over the lad, it is to the father that he rushes for comfort. As a result, peace is not within the home and the boy is a menace to the contentment of our neighborhood. Having mastered the diplomatic problem of his home he feels that he can master the community.

A situation contrary to this came to my knowledge while I was yet a jurist on the Cook County, Illinois, bench. There was nothing in the situation requiring a legal opinion, but the knowledge of it happened to drift to me.

A young man and woman of my then home neighborhood married, and later a daughter was born to them. The marriage seemed to be of the happiest kind, and all who knew them sent congratulations on the birth of the daughter. In its earliest years this child came largely under the mother's control, of course, but when she was a girl eight or ten years of age, her father, a very busy man, had his attention centered on her.

One evening the father, arriving home a little earlier than usual, caught the daughter in the act of spitting in the servant girl's face. The offence startled him, but since he did not believe in acting too quickly on anything that disturbed his ordinary routine, he said to the daughter:

"Anne, go to your room. You cannot eat supper with us tonight. Tomorrow morning I want you to apologize to Mary (the servant)."

Father and mother dined alone that night. Later, the mother had food and dainties carried to the child's room by the very servant whom the latter had insulted. Just by chance the father discovered this and also overheard a remark made by the mother to the daughter:

No delusions; no snares

You never get deluded when you get Genasco Ready Roofing, and you never know the snares you escape by getting it.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is honestly made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the perfect natural waterproofer that everybody knows about. It doesn't crack, rust, rot, or go to pieces. It gives lasting protection to all your buildings.

The Kant-leak Kleet makes application doubly easy. Saves time. Makes seams absolutely water-tight without cement and large-headed nails. Gives fine finish. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when you ask for it.

Mineral or smooth surface. Don't be misled by the similar surface of other roofings. Time tells the tale. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Look for the trade mark—your real guarantee. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

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Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt

Proving by Actual Experiment



This experiment will always interest the children, and will provoke a good deal of thinking. The explanation, of course, is, that the lighted piece of paper which is inserted into the inverted glass drives out most of the air, so that when the mouth of the glass is quickly put down into the water there is very little air, and, consequently, very little pressure above the water within the glass. Hence, the weight or pressure of the air on the water outside the glass drives the water up into the glass to occupy the space from whence the air was driven by the burning paper.

A practical demonstration of this kind is always more convincing than any mere statement. This is particularly true of medical remedies.

The effect of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria is noticeable within a few hours, so that everyone must believe in its virtue. In a similar way, the treatment known as ORANGE LILY gives a practical proof of the progress it is making in curing women's disorders, and that, too, within a few days after commencing its use.

All authorities agree that in every case of women's disorders there exists a congested condition of the womanly organs. The circulation in these parts is sluggish or stagnant, and the result is that the broken-down tissue or waste matter which should be carried off if the blood was circulating freely, remains in these parts, causing inflammation, irritation, oppression of the nerves, etc. ORANGE LILY is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering organs. It is absorbed into the circulation, and its antiseptic properties at once act on the waste matter referred to above. The consequence is that this waste matter, which is causing the inflammation, ulcers, nervous troubles, etc., begins to be discharged, and it continues to be discharged until all the foreign matter is removed from the circulation. At the same time the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, the nervous trouble disappears, the circulation is restored and good health follows.

Toronto, Ont., June 2, 1909.

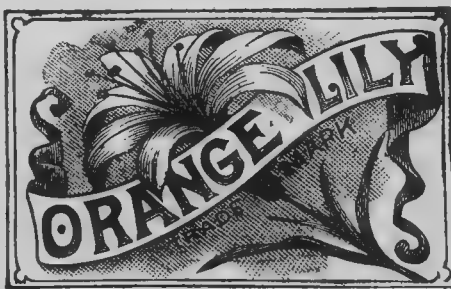
Dear Mrs. Currah,—I wish to tell you that Orange Lily is doing me a great deal of good. Those ulcers come away one or two every week, and I have less pain and fewer headaches. I feel sure I will be perfectly cured in a little longer time.

MRS. D. S. T.

The explanation of the wonderful cures performed by ORANGE LILY is very simple. It is a scientific remedy, based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. The conditions existing in all female troubles are alike in character, differing in degree and development only, so that a positive remedy, as ORANGE LILY is, acts with all the certainty of a chemical experiment. In order to convince every suffering woman that ORANGE LILY will cure her, I make the following

Free Trial Offer

I will send to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her 10 days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer, and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctor's bills or expense of any kind.



Enclose 3 stamps, and address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 1

"Father is tired, he didn't mean what he said. Mary doesn't blame you."

All of this incident was so near to my own home centre I have good reasons for knowing what happened later.

The husband smothered some exclamation under his breath, and waited until he and his wife were in the privacy of their own room that night. Then he sat down beside her, and this is about what he said:

"Dear, true marriage means that two heads work as one when it comes to considering the child, or that home life is a failure. Anne must understand that you and I agree as to how she should be controlled, and you and I must agree as to that control, or she will be the loser, not we.

"You know that down town I have a partner in my business. He has just as much capital invested in it as I have, and under both of us are employed fifteen men and women. My partner attends to the outside business of the firm and I look after the shop. He, of course, has just as much legal right in the shop as I have in the street affairs.

"We often disagree on many things in work that our employees are doing. Vexed questions arise that might ruin the business if we did not thoroughly and honorably understand the contract between us. But we trust each other, each is trying to do his best, and so when we agree or disagree, we thrash out all subjects just between us two. The help below us, always well cared for, never know that there is any friction at the top. The help only know that what one partner says is right the other partner is certain to back up. The help has never discovered any lack of harmony as to us two, although privately we have often disagreed. But that we have settled with ourselves.

"Now, wife, I have only this to say: You and I may often disagree as to just how Anne should be brought up to womanhood. We wouldn't be human if we didn't disagree, and probably wouldn't care so much for each other if we agreed on all things.

"But when we disagree, the girl should not know of it. Let the disagreement be settled between us two; to her we have got to present a solid front for her own good. If I make mistakes in trying to improve her you have the right to tell me so, but not where and when she will know that we do not agree. If you make mistakes I may talk them over freely with you here, but not in her presence. That is what I call two heads working as one. Shall we help each other along that line?"

The wife and mother grasped the sense of what this husband said, and from that time on the girl found a unity of spirit in the home. She found team work prevailing, and as the years grew upon her, she realized that the unity of purpose always confronting her not only maintained the home integrity, but uplifted her for a future far beyond the home.

In conclusion, I believe in husband and wife who have children under their care having their "clearing house" hour, just as the banks do at the close of a day's business. "The clearing house" hour with them, no matter what hour of the day or night it is held, should be in the privacy of their own room.

There, under the hallow of the pure love which first brought them together, they can measure up the debits of the day's short-comings, the credits of all good otherwise done. There they can measure their mutual responsibility for the child; how much they can do for it; how much they may not be able to do.

That a happy medium can be struck from such communion between husband and wife there can be no question. They are keeping to the unwritten letter of the holiest contract between man and woman, and they are presenting to the ever-questioning eyes of the child a unity of spirit, of concerted action, which slowly but surely educates it to a sense of obedience.

Father and mother are then to the investigating, inquisitive child as one.—The Mother's Magazine.

Even the lazy, useless man is often a good eater. It is the same way with dairy cows.

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J. K. CALLAGHAN

Brandon, Man.

Help for Weak, Broken Down Men and Women

Worry==Worry==Worry. It's not Work, but Worry that Kills



It's true that hard work has laid many a man on the shelf, but for every man who has been put out of commission by hard work, hundreds have been sent to the scrap heap through some sort of dissipation or excesses.

Disease alone has played its part in making the thousands of nervous and physical wrecks we encounter every day.

Never mind the cause; it's the condition that confronts us.

Give me a man who has lost his health and vigor through any cause, who lacks the strength and energy of a Manly Man, and I can restore his vitality, build up his strength and vigor, and give him back his energy and ambition of Youth! My Electric Belt is a Nature remedy, a time-tried remedy!

Its powerful current enters the body through cushioned electrodes, without shock, sting or burn, and, properly arranged for each case, its wonderful force is sent direct to any weakened organ, any weakened part of the system.

For hours at a time—in the daytime—in the evening, or better still, during the night while you sleep, my Belt saturates your body with its wondrous vitalizing power.

I can prove to you that my Belt does all I claim for it. Is not the word of honest men and women who have freely sent me their testimony good evidence?

Dear Sir, I am very pleased with your Belt. It has done me good. I have no more sick headaches or indigestion. Everything seems to have disappeared and I certainly feel like a new man. I am greatly obliged for your help and feel sure there are others who will benefit by wearing your Belt if they use it properly. I remain,

George Pierce,
422 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir, I have worn your Belt for one month and am pleased to tell you that the rheumatic pains have completely left my leg; my back is better and I can now put on my own boots and socks, a thing I have not done for 7 years. I am feeling fine and still improving.

Charles Ritchie, Sr.,
Bredenbury, Sask.

Dear Sir, I am perfectly satisfied with the Belt you sent me. I followed your advice as far as possible and I have not been troubled with Rheumatism since. I have felt better this last winter than I have done for four before. It was always in the fall and spring I was troubled with it.

George Milne,
69 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir, It is with pleasure that I report the use of your Belt which I received about thirty days ago. I feel 100 per cent better already. My stomach is working all right now and the pains in the back have gone. Also that tired feeling has vanished and I am getting strong. I am now working every day, while before I received your Belt I was lying around hardly able to move. I think your Belt the most wonderful cure of the age. You have the liberty to use this as you see fit. Also you can refer any sufferer to me who is in doubt. Wishing you every success, I remain,

S. Burns,
Minitonas, Man.

All men cannot be MILLIONAIRES, but thousands of them could be much better off FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY and in every other respect if they would guard their health. With VIGOROUS HEALTH—a body full of ELECTRICAL ENERGY—a man can make OPPORTUNITIES if he don't find them, but lacking in the COURAGE and SELF-ASSURANCE that is born of MANLY VIGOR, he is but a derelict—a vessel without mast or rudder—cast hither and thither by every storm of life that besets his pathway. GIVE ME A MAN that has exhausted his VITALITY—suffering from PAINS AND ACHES—MENTAL DEPRESSION—SLEEPLESSNESS—NERVOUS DEBILITY—without HOPE—AMBITION—COURAGE gone—drifting with the tide—and I can transform him into a STRONG MAN—A man of push—a man that will make his way in spite of all obstacles—if he has anything left to build upon, and he will follow my advice and use the DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT as I direct. Save your tobacco money for a few weeks—cut out a few of your health-destroying, soul-destroying habits—procure one of these appliances—USE ELECTRICITY, and use it in the right way to invigorate your body, and you will look upon the day you gave your case to me as the TURNING POINT OF YOUR LIFE.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

My Belt is the true cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia) Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness, (Insomnia). It restores lost vitality. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical breakdown in men and women.

Free Book

Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, and send me your name and address to-day, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness.

Dr. A. M. McLaughlin

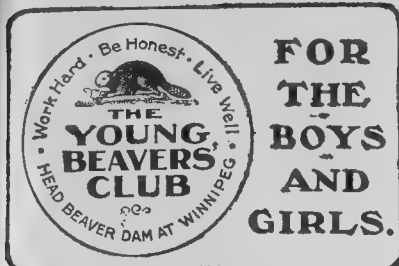
112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30.



Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Those Lists of Names.

In our last two issues we asked our boys and girls to send us lists of names of farmers who do not take this paper. We have had a large number of replies. Most of the lists showed care, and were very satisfactory. A few were not so good. One list came from Roseisle, Man., one from Cloverly, Sask., one from Wawanesa, Man., and another from Wapella, Sask.,—but the senders forgot to sign their names. We would like them to write us so that we could reward them. Many lists were duplicated to some extent; that is they contained names that someone else had sent us earlier. A few were unsealed or only one cent postage was put on the envelope, and some of the writers, who evidently did not read our notice carefully, expected the same number of cards as the names sent. A few of these people may have been disappointed, but as a whole our boys and girls understood our offer exactly, and, we hope, were well pleased with what we sent them. In fact, we are sure they were.

We are now withdrawing the offer, and until we make further announcement would ask that no more lists be sent.

Where the Sugar Cane Grows.

An Interesting Account of Sugar Making. Good Reading for Both Old and Young.

In our last issue we told you the story of coffee, but coffee is not very nice unless we have some sugar to put in it; at least a good many people think that sugar improves it very much. So this time we will tell you something about how the world gets its sugar.

We cannot complete the sugar story in one issue, because sugar making is an industry that is divided into different branches and it would take too much space to tell about all of them at the same time. Sugar, you may know, is found to some extent in almost every plant that is used for food, but most largely in sugar cane and in beets. The kinds of sugar made from these plants are known as cane sugar and beet sugar—and we have all used both kinds—but there is also grape sugar, which is made from fruit; palm sugar, made from the juice of the palm; maple sugar, from

the sap of the maple tree; and milk sugar from cow's milk. All of these kinds of sugar are being made in different parts of the world all the time. Sugar could be made from many other things, but for the fact that it would not pay to do so when it may be had so easily from sugar cane and sugar beets.

Although a great many people do not know it, the world is now making more sugar from beets than from sugar cane. It is only within recent years that this has been the case, and so, as cane sugar is the good old-fashioned sort, we will study about it today.

For a long time cane sugar was the only variety known to commerce. It originated in Southern Asia and was made in China several thousand years before it was brought into Europe. The early Egyptians and Greeks used honey for sweetening, and when sugar was first carried to Europe, it was so costly that it was bought only as medicine or as a luxury by the very rich.

It was not until the time of the Crusades, about 800 years ago, that sugar cane was ever grown outside of Asia. It was carried first to Northern Africa and later to the Madeiras and the Canaries, which islands for a long time supplied enough for the European market. Then the New World was discovered, and the cane was introduced into the West Indies, and it is now grown here and there throughout the tropical world.

The production and use of sugar has increased very fast within the past fifty years. In 1840 the world made a little more than one million tons of sugar. That seems quite a lot, does it not? But now the world makes and uses just about twelve times that much every year. About five million tons of this amount comes from sugar cane and seven million tons from beets. To show you the way in which the use of sugar is increasing, it may be said that the United States alone now uses more than twice as much sugar as the whole world ate seventy years ago.

Let us take a flying trip southward to the land where the sugar cane grows. There are quite a number of places, even in the Western Hemisphere, that we might visit. In the United States a good deal of sugar cane is grown in the state of Louisiana: the low moist delta of the Mississippi River is pretty well covered with sugar plantations. Also a good deal of sugar comes from the West Indies. Some of the largest, best and most profitable sugar estates of the world are in the Hawaiian Islands, which, as you know, are away out in the Pacific Ocean. The sugar lands of Hawaii lie along the coast and on the lower slopes of the mountains. They are mostly owned by companies with large capital, and are worked by thousands of Japanese and Chinese laborers under white managers.

Many of these sugar plantations are irrigated—that is to say, water is run on them by artificial means. In many cases the water is brought from the mountains in ditches or wooden troughs, or flumes, several miles long, just in the same way as we have seen it in some of the best fruit growing portions of British Columbia. Sometimes in sugar growing districts the water has to be pumped great distances, and the expense of getting it to all parts of the plantation is enormous. You know, in growing a great many crops in quite different parts

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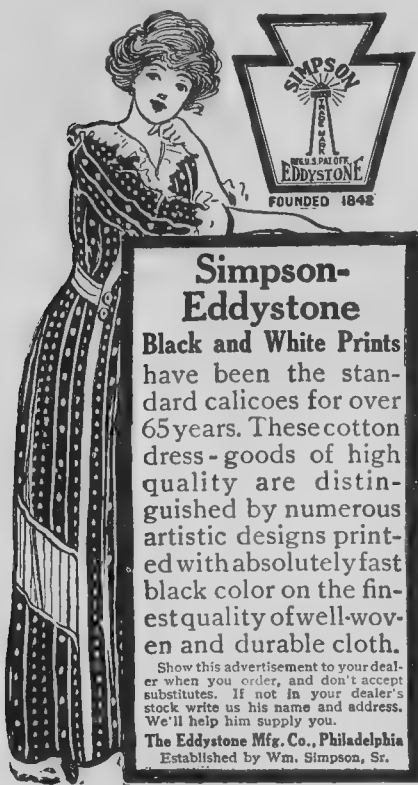


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its reliability and power to develop practical engineers. The lessons are clear, concise, fasci-
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the course, with reduced plates of some of the drawings, and explaining the Heath system
of individual instruction by mail in detail. A copy of this booklet sent
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Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. W. Summers, Box W. 95, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

of the world the question of having enough moisture for the plants to thrive on is one of the most important.

On these fine big sugar estates a great deal of money is invested. Steam plows are used to cultivate the soil and railroads run across the fields to carry the cane to the mills. The steam plows are not like ours. We run the engine ahead of the plows; they have an engine at either side of the field and pull the plows across with steel ropes.

It is a very interesting sight to ride through the fields of sugar cane. On either side of the car there seems to be a solid wall of green stalks that grow to a height of ten or twelve feet. These canes look a good deal like Indian corn, only they are taller and have many more leaves on them than the cornstalks. The canes grow closely together, and as the long stalks are somewhat tangled it would be very hard to make one's way through the rows.

At one place we watch them planting the cane. The land has been plowed, and great furrows, seven feet apart, have been run from one side of the field to the other. One would expect that the planters would sow seed in these, but they do not. They take stalks of fresh sugar cane, trinned and topped, and lay these down flat in the row, extending lengthwise in the same direction as the furrows. There are three of these pieces side by side. Each piece of cane has joints, and at each joint there is a little bud, something like the eye of a potato. When the soil has been thrown over the cane, the little eyes burst out into a sprout, which makes its way up through the ground.

The cane grows very rapidly. By August it is taller than a man, and by October it is ready to cut and make into sugar. After the cane has been cut, new sprouts will spring up from the stumps and give a second or a third crop, while in Cuba and some other parts of the world the stalks will sprout again and again, yielding sugar for fifteen or even more years.

Over yonder we see the smoke rising from a large sugar mill, and away in other directions we see smoke where other mills are at work.

Let us watch them harvesting the cane and taking it to the mill on the cars. There are scores of men and women at work. Each has a long knife in his hand, and with this he chops his way into the green wall. The canes fall, stalk to stalk, as the worker moves onward. The men seem to know just how many strokes to use, so that not a motion is wasted. They cut the cane near the ground, for the most juice is found near the bottom of the stalk; they strip off the leaves, from which very little sugar can be made. The cut stalks are thrown into piles or rows, gathered up by carts, and then taken to the cars. There are many miles of railroad on the plantation, and the little engines puff and blow as they pull the heavy loads of cane to the mills.

Let us climb upon a car and go to one of the great sugar mills. When the train arrives the men throw the cane upon a moving belt, which carries it to the top of the building and drops it down upon the heavy iron rollers which squeeze the juice out. The pressure between these big rollers is enormous. They are big around and long and have teeth on them which break into the cane as well as squeeze it. The juice flows out in a stream. Then the crushed cane goes on from one series of rollers to another, and at the end it is so dry that it can be used for fuel. Indeed it is carried by a moving belt from the rollers and dropped into the furnace where, as fuel, it makes the steam to run the mill to squeeze the juice from the stalks yet to come.

We now examine the juice. It is pouring down from the rollers and runs off into a trough. It has bubbles on it and looks about like dishwater, and it has a sickly sweet taste. Out of this dirty looking juice our pure white sugar will come, after the impurities have been taken away. Indeed, the juice will be as clear as crystal before it is boiled down into sugar.

The water is first bleached by running it into large iron tanks through which flow streams of sulphur gas. This process makes the juice bubble, and a yel-

low foam which rises to the top is skimmed off. Lime is next put into the tank to settle the dirt. After several other processes, the juice, which has been skimmed again and again is ready for boiling. This is done in huge copper vats heated by coils of steam pipes. The liquid flows from one vat to another, growing clearer and clearer and thicker and thicker, until it finally becomes a dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with molasses. It looks now for all the world like brown mush.

Then the men set to work to get the sugar out of the molasses. For this purpose cylindrical metal vessels are used, which have walls of gauze so finely made that the molasses will go through the meshes, but the sugar crystals will remain inside. In each vessel there is a shaft which is moved round by machinery at the rate of a thousand or more revolutions per minute. This throws the syrup against the walls and forces it through the meshes. At first the walls look brown; but as the shaft continues to turn more and more of the syrup flies out, and they look paler and paler, until nothing but sugar is left. The walls now appear as though they were covered with snow, but they are really coated with the purest white sugar as we will see when the shaft stops moving. This sugar is scraped off to be carried away and put upon the market. In many mills the molasses is boiled again and again to make second and third rate sugars.

The molasses left after extracting sugar is not like the golden syrup sold for table use at our stores. This golden syrup is made from the fine juice of the cane. But the refuse molasses is so cheap that it does not pay to put it into barrels, and it is often carried to the market in tank cars and sold in bulk for cattle feed and for use in certain manufacturers.

As we said at the start, many countries grow sugar cane, but Cuba really grows more cane than any other part of the world. In many parts of the world the methods are very much cruder than we have described, and the sugar is marketed in a sort of brown state. This has to be refined before it is ready to be eaten. This is the case with nearly all the sugar that we use in Canada.

Would Like to Correspond.

The following would like to correspond with other Young Beavers:—

Clara A. McGowan (aged 12), Hairy Hill, Alta.

Jack Sanderson, Asor, Sask.

Virgil Starnes, Lindsville, Alta (exchange post cards).

Muskrats and Minks and Mice and Birds.

Chater, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—There are quite a number of muskrats and minks down at our creek. One of the minks took quite a number of hens and chicks. I have set a trap at the mink's hole but I have not caught him yet.

I ride after the cattle nearly every night and sometimes after the horses if they are away. I rode after the horses yesterday and it was quite dark when I got home. Father said he was just beginning to get anxious about me and was just starting over to our neighbor's place after me. I read several interesting letters about birds in your paper. I have seen quite a number of birds this summer. Amongst them are the humming bird, the phoebe, the goldfinch and the canary. I have seen a number of wild fowl also.

One day my father and I started turning up the remains of an old oat stack to hunt for mice. We got about 36 big ones and a nestful of little ones.

Good-bye, Daddy Beaver, I am getting sleepy. Yours truly—Willie Abey.

Eirikur Anderson, Baldour, Man.—I have a rifle and I have lots of fun at target shooting and shooting prairie chickens and rabbits.

Jack Quinn, Sheho, Sask.—How many of the Beavers like gardening? I do. I think it is nice work. This year I grew ten bushels of potatoes, besides a few cabbage, peas and beans. I hope to have a larger and better garden next year than I had this year.

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.
Saves You \$2.00.

This recipe makes 16 ounces of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You can't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix 2 cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents' worth) in a 16 oz. bottle and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

\$5 Cloth Skirt \$2.95



Send to-day for this skirt. It's a \$5 Vicuna cloth skirt. Vicuna is a cloth much resembling all wool broadcloth. It comes in Black, Navy, Dark Green, Dark Brown and Dark Red. Give waist and hip measure, also length desired. It's the new style made with an over skirt effect, pleated flounce trimmed with 12 satin buttons and 6 satin ribbon bands across front gore just as pictured. We want you to have one of these skirts. Guaranteed to fit perfectly and give satisfaction in every way. Same style in all wool Panama all shades, \$3.50 reduced from \$6. Order one of these wonderful skirts bargains at once. Order skirt No. 7, add 35 cents for postage. Standard Garment Co., 16 Coote Block, London, Ontario.

Triple Honors for Louden



LOUDEN'S BARN and STABLE EQUIPMENTS WON HIGHEST AWARDS and GOLD and SILVER MEDALS at St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Royal Cornwall Show, England, at Exhibitions just closed. The medal won at Cornwall was DONATED BY THE KING and was the only one given for agricultural implements.

DON'T YOU THINK that it would pay you better to install PRIZE-WINNERS rather than unknown and untried goods? Let us show you why IT PAYS to have your barns and stables equipped with LOUDEN'S PERFECT EQUIPMENTS. OUR CATALOGUE AND CIRCULARS ARE FREE.

WRITE FOR THEM TO-DAY.

**Louden Hardware
Specialty Company**

937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

How Father Broke His Leg.

Estevan, Sask., Oct. 2nd, 1910.
Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am hauling straw on my father's threshing machine this fall. It isn't very hard work. My father broke his leg this summer. He was playing base-ball and my brother was on first base, and they threw the ball to him. My father went to slide in. It had rained the day before and the ground was soft. His heel caught in the dirt, and his leg broke. Well, as it is getting near night, and I have a couple of loads of straw to haul, I guess I will close. Yours truly—Frank Wheeler.

Sews and Raises Poultry.

Oxbow, Sask., Oct. 7, 1910.
Dear Editor,—I have not been going to school for a couple of weeks as I have had to herd the cattle, and while they were lying down at noon I was learning to sew. I have made for myself three garments now, and after awhile I expect to make all my own clothes. We milk five cows now and have four little calves. We got an incubator last winter and set it three times this year. The first time it hatched 17 chickens, the second time the lamp was turned up too high and forgotten until the thermometer was broken and the eggs spoiled; but the third time we put in only 88 eggs and it hatched 60 chickens, but some took a disease when they were about a week old and a number of them died. I like caring for fowls, young ones especially. I got an old turkey from a neighbor. From her eggs I have 24 young turkeys living. I am going to keep about three and ship the others to Winnipeg. Crops were not very good this year; that is to say, grain crops, but most people around here have good potatoes. We generally have a good garden, but this year it failed to produce much, partly because of the dryness of the year and partly because it was too near the trees and they took up the moisture. I remain, yours truly—Mary Burnett.

Went to Portage Fair.

Carman, Man.,
Dear Beavers,—We live on a farm five and one-half miles from Carman. I have to go a mile and a half to school and am going to write for my entrance next holidays. We had seven weeks' vacation this summer and were glad when it was over. There were a lot of big days during the holidays. I went to the fair at Portage la Prairie one day and had a big time. The horse races were good and there were lots of people watching them. I saw the Indian pow-wow. It was pretty fierce looking. All the Indians were painted—some were black, some red, some blue, and so on. They painted their horses too, and also had bells on them. Their rigs were rather rough looking but they answered the purpose well enough. Wishing the club success, I remain, Robert Hurton.

About A Boy.

We all love him, and long for him to grow up to be a man the whole world will love. That is why we wish he might remember two or three things. One of these is that the world needs good, clean men. Not men with clean faces and hands merely, but clean all through—heart, mind, and soul. That is the reason why we wish he never would get the idea into his head that it makes a boy more manly to go around with a pipe or cigarette in his mouth. A roll of tobacco, with fire at one end of it and a boy at the other, never yet made much of a man. It takes more than that. It is because we love him so that we want him to be as honest as the day is long. A man who looks you in the eye, and never cheats himself nor anybody else, is a man, whether he has a penny in his pocket or not. And we want our boy to master all there is to be mastered around the farm, and everywhere else, so far as may be right and true and helpful. He needs to know about horses, cows, colts, calves, hens, sheep, and all the other farm friends and how to care for them. We are anxious, too, that he should learn

to use the farm machinery to the best possible advantage. But there is another machine we should like him to know so well that he will take care of it, no matter what may come—and that is his own body. If that becomes broken down, it is not very easy to mend it.

Annie McConnell, Hamiota, Man.—We used to be bothered with wolves last spring. One morning papa went out and shot at a wolf. He had a chicken in his mouth then. When he saw papa he lay the chicken down and ran off. Never since then have we been bothered with wolves.

In Common Things.

Seek not afar for beauty, Lo! it glows
In dew-wet grasses all about thy feet;
In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet;
In star and mountain summits topped with snows.

Go not abroad for happiness. For, see!
It is a flower that blossoms by thy door;
Bring love and justice home; and then no more
Thou'lt wonder in what dwelling joy may be.

Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought,
The simple duty that awaits thy hand
Is God's voice uttering a divine command;
Life's common deeds built all that saints have thought.

In wonder-workings, or some bush aflame
Men look for God, and fancy Him concealed;
But in earth's common things He stands revealed
While grass and flowers spell out his name.

The paradise men seek, the city bright,
That gleams beyond the stars for long-
gazing eyes
Is only human goodness in the skies.
Earth's deeds, well done, glow into heavenly light.
—Minot J. Savage.

Ma—Now, what's the matter?
Frankie—Boo, hoo! Sammy says dad got kicked with the cow while I was at the grocery store. Boo, hoo! I never see nothin'.

Septimus: "How is your little girl, Mrs. Smith?"
Mrs. Smith: "My little 'boy' is quite well, thank you."
Septimus: "Oh, it's a boy! I knew it was one or the other."

Eight year old Johnny had never been away from home over night before, when he went on a late afternoon train to spend a few days at his Aunt Sarah's, ten miles away. Next morning he got up at five o'clock and wrote this letter: "Dear Mother.—I am not the least bit homesick, but I think you might write to a fellow once in a while, anyhow."

During the long war with France two old Scotch ladies were discussing the results. "Was it no a wonderfu' thing," remarked the one, "that the Breetish were aye victorious over the French in battle?" "Not a bit," said the other; "dinna ye ken the Breetish aye say their prayers before ga'in into battle?" "But canna the French say their prayers as weel?" "Hoot! jabbering bodies, who could understan' them?"

A genial-looking gentleman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix a solution and went to a chemist's to purchase one. Selecting one that answered his purpose he asked the shopman how much it would cost. "Well," was the reply, "if you want the empty bottle it will be a penny, but if you want anything in it you can have it for nothing." "Sure, that's fair," said the customer, "put in a cork."

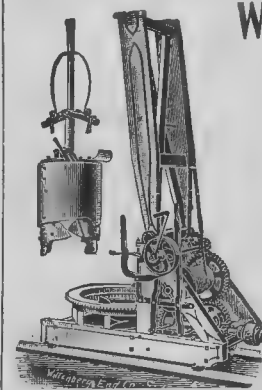
Make Your Crops Pay

We all know that the seeding conditions in the Northwest are peculiar and trying. Sometimes the soil is so dry that it blows over into the adjoining section, while on the other hand, when wet, it is as sticky as glue. The large acreages sown demand the use of the largest size drills, and the draught of the machine should be such that ordinary teams will be able to do the work without undue exertion. The furrow openers, whether single disk, double disk or shoe, must be of a pattern that will work properly. Under all conditions the drill must be able to plant the seed at an even depth. This is imperative, because even sowing means even growing, uniform ripening and high grading of the grain. This is especially vital to the Northwestern farmer, on account of the short growing season, the frost leaving the ground late in the spring and coming early in the fall. The feed must be able to handle in wide range of quantities all seeds that are sown with a grain drill, including flax, treated wheat, etc. It must be a positive force feed. The frame should be able to support its load and not sag. All of these conditions are fully met in the Light Draft Roller Bearing Kentucky Drill. This drill was made especially for the Northwest, after years of experience in the fields. It is decidedly a Northwest machine—nothing else. It is a drill that can and will do your work as it should be done—a drill that will stand hard usage. The double disks and single disks have bearings that will last and that are properly lubricated. These bearings are dust-proof and make the disks very lively in action. The shoe has a tool steel removable and renewable heel that readily scours and has long wear in it. The hoppers have large carrying capacity. The frame is of choicest steel, thoroughly braced and trussed. Go to your local dealer and see one. Send for a Kentucky catalogue to The American Seeding-Machine Co., Incorporated, King and James Sts., Winnipeg, and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky. Remember, this drill is sold under a broad guarantee and liberal warranty that means much to you. [Advt.]

LOOK AHEAD

Get your eye on THE NEXT CHANCE. If you hold any position, fit yourself to fill the PLACE HIGHER UP. If you are engaged in any occupation or line of work, learn what you need to know in order to GET MORE OUT OF IT. You are not likely to fall upward into something better—YOU MUST CLIMB. Look AHEAD—when the time comes you can take the next chance—IF YOU ARE FIT. The time to fit yourself is NOW. WE CAN HELP YOU at your own home. WE have for years been helping others to advance—it's YOUR TURN NOW, if you will take it. We teach everything from the most elementary work up to the University, can give you all the instruction provided by the public and high schools, business colleges, besides a number of special courses. Ask about what interests you.

Canadian Correspondence College,
Dept. K. Ltd. Toronto, Canada



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WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF
ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2
BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST
JOHN ERZINGER
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BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

"Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness. "Black Knight" is the easy-to-shine Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts. It's ready to use—no mixing—no soiling hands—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger can for 10c. Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's—or send 10c. for a large can free postpaid.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,
Hamilton, Ont. 19
Makers of the famous "2 In 1" Shoe Polish.



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Keeping Vegetables in the Cellar.

Many farm houses nowadays are heated by furnaces placed in the cellar. This dries the cellar atmosphere very much and is apt to cause all sorts of vegetables placed there to shrivel badly. Potatoes, if not heated too much, will stand a dry atmosphere much better than many other vegetables do.

If carrots, beets or turnips are badly shrunken, their quality can be greatly improved by soaking in cold water before cooking. But the better plan is to store them in sand when put in the cellar for the winter. They can be put in boxes, a layer of sand, then a layer of vegetables, then another layer of sand, and so on until the box is filled. The vegetables kept in this way will be as fresh and plump in the spring as when they were dug in the fall.

Wants to Preserve Poplar.

A subscriber in Eastern Manitoba writes:

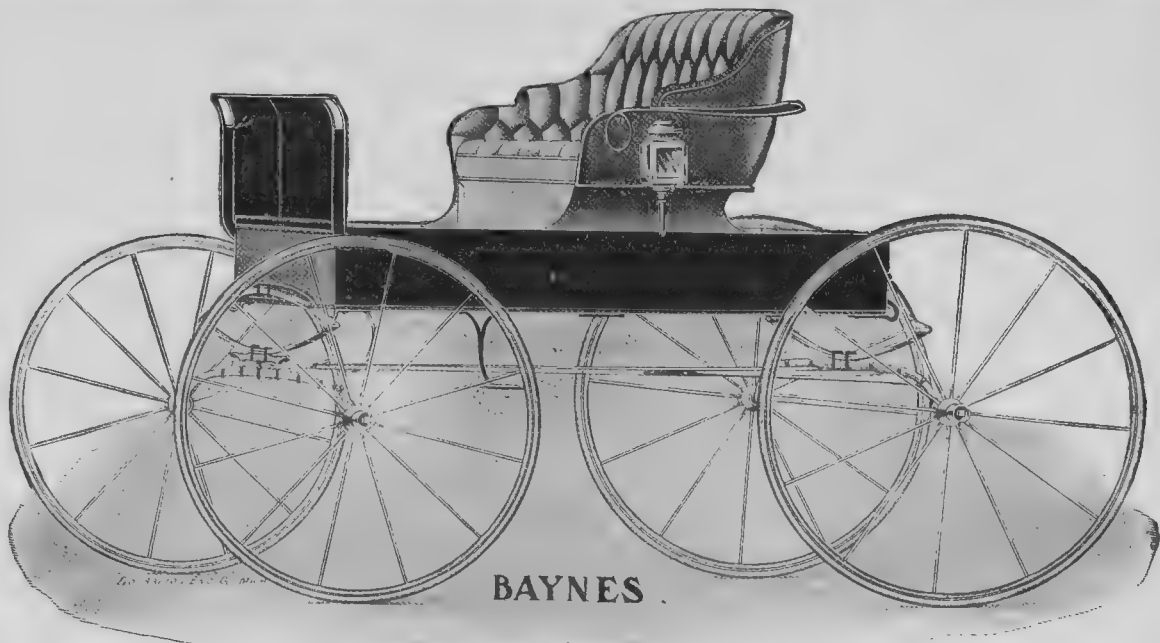
"I would like to have opinions as to the best mode of preserving the thrift of a natural bluff, mostly poplar, about 30 years old, and of nearly 40 acres. Would it be advisable to let the stock, say of 30 head of cattle or more, run through winter and summer, or should it be fenced?"

The main point is to keep out the fire. If the land were not pastured, the pea vines and other vegetation that would grow would increase the chances of damage if at any time fire should get into this area. If the timber is at all thick, this area of treed land would not keep so many stock, but a fewer number could be run as well as not. Remove all down trees and all full grown ones so as to give the young ones a better chance. By judicious selection of the ripe trees an area like this will yield a large number of cords of wood each year while steadily improving and increasing its stand of timber.

The Manitoba horticultural convention will be held in Winnipeg on Feb. 16 and 17.

In watering geraniums it is a good rule to wait until the soil crumbles on top before watering, then drench well until the water passes readily through the soil into the saucer. Here it must not be allowed to stand for more than, say, half an hour, otherwise it will be apt to rot the roots. Do not fail to turn your house plants so that all sides will get the light.

One experiment station authority says: "Something of beauty—as well as of order, convenience and good sanitary conditions—is needed to make a farm home attractive. In planning such a home, let not this be forgotten. A wide sweep of lawn between the house and the road; a background of trees and shrubbery; low flowering bushes planted close to the foundation and serving, as it were, to bind the house to the soil; vines over the porch or bordering the window-frames—all these do much to beautify the house. From the erection of the first house, however modest, the home-maker should plan for the future as well as for today. He should avoid building too near the road; remembering that prosperity may ere long enable him to build a larger home, which may often be most satisfactorily placed in front of the old one. Barns and other buildings should be located in such relation to one another as to allow for improvements which will result in a harmonious whole."



No. 552—AUTO SEAT BIKE WAGON, CUSHION TIRES

If there's a finer little wagon than this on the road, we want to see it. Lightly built, and lighter running, yet full of solid comfort, it adds immensely to the fun you get out of a good horse.

Baynes Buggies

There's such good stuff in it, too, that it will still be in commission after many a heavier wagon has gone to the scrap-heap.

Fitted with the celebrated Baynes Long-Distance Axles, which need oiling not once a week, but once a year only.

If your dealer hasn't one of our catalogues, write us direct.

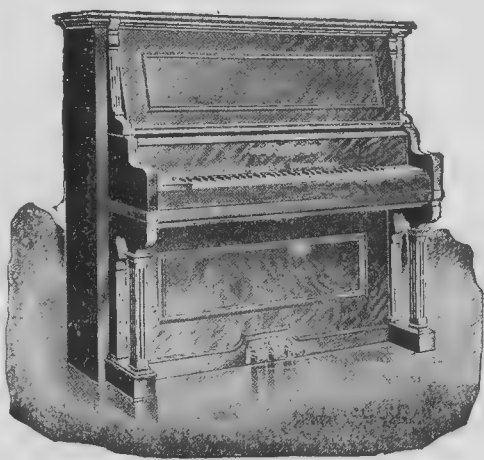
Local Agents for Baynes Buggies needed all through the West. Write at once.

A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, Man.

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Don't You Want a Piano?

Write and ask us to show you how you may obtain one

ABSOLUTELY FREE

On Thirty Days' Trial

We pay the freight to your door. If it pleases you, if you like it better than any other piano on the market, keep it and pay our WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICE ON EASY TERMS. If you don't think we are making you the GREATEST PIANO OFFER you ever saw, notify us and we will take it away without one cent of expense to you. You are dealing with one of the GREATEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS in the world and of the highest standing for over forty years, so you take no chances.

Why We Make This Wonderful Offer

It is the ambition of Mr. Doherty, the founder and president of this Company, to place a Doherty Piano in every refined home in Canada where a Piano is not already owned. This offer is made by his direction and authority. He takes all the risk. Don't hesitate, but write or fill out the attached coupon at once. We can't promise to renew this offer after this month, so act quickly.

COUPON

W. Doherty Piano and Organ Co., Ltd., 284 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—Please forward at once illustrations of your Pianos, as advertised in "Nor'-West Farmer," together with prices and full particulars of your FREE TRIAL OFFER, explaining how I may obtain one of your pianos for THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL, without expense to me.

Name..... Address.....

W. Doherty Organ and Piano Co., Limited

Western Branch: 284 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Man.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Eats Well but Keeps Poor.

"Five-year-old gelding, weighing 1,100 pounds, eats, works and feels well but keeps poor. Has dry, rough coat and stocks in hind legs over night. Is sometimes troubled urinating. Five month old filly has worms. If possible prescribe medicine which can be given in feed as horse is wild and hard to drench."

Answer.—The following powder may be given in the feed and should help him to a better state of health. Powdered saltpetre, four ounces; ginger, four ounces; gentian, one pound; exsiccated sulphate of iron, three ounces. Mix and give a tablespoonful three times a day.

The filly that is suffering from worms may be given ten grains each of tartar emetic and santonine once a day for a week. Follow the last dose with six ounces of raw linseed oil.

Lameness.

Subscriber, Govan, Sask.—"I have a heavy mare, nine years old, came from East last spring, worked her during seeding. She showed a slight lameness when taken out of stable mornings, gradually getting worse till I had to quit working her in June. When standing she would put her front foot forward as if tender footed. I had her shod and kept lots of tar on hoof for a while. I then tried a light blister and stood her in water for a week. The latter seemed to help a little. Sometimes when she steps on a small stone she will almost fall. She has been running in pasture since last June; is in good condition."

Answer.—The lameness is inside the hoof and may be either a chronic inflammation of the tissues binding the hoof to the foot, (laminitis) or possibly navicular disease. We advise standing her on an earth floor while in the stable or, if this is inconvenient, putting her feet in a soak tub for an hour every day. As soon as she is taken out of the tub, smear the hoof with vaseline or neats-foot oil so as to retain the moisture in it. When she gets well enough to work, have her shod with a rather heavy shoe, raised a little at the heels and with tar and a leather sole beneath.

Sleepy and Weak.

Reader, Sask.—"Nine-year-old horse has been out of order for about six weeks. He seems all right at times and then will go all to pieces again in a day or so. I have given him spirits of nitre several times and a pint of linseed oil. He appears sleepy, weak in his hind quarters and staggers around, almost falling at times. He eats fairly well. I have not worked him since he has been sick."

Answer.—Try the following mixture: Fluid extract of nux vomica, two ounces; tincture of capsicum, one ounce; potassium iodide, two ounces and a half, water sufficient to make twelve ounces in all. Give half an ounce in a pint of water twice a day.

Sweeny.

Castor, Alta.—"What is best treatment for a horse that has been sweenied?"

Answer.—Atrophy of the shoulder muscles, or "sweeny," as it is frequently called, is caused by an injury in pulling, and is often seen in young horses when first put to plowing. The wasted

muscles are sometimes very slow to recover. Repeated blisters of Spanish Fly will usually effect a cure. Sometimes a seton is inserted over the wasted muscles and allowed to remain for a couple of weeks. In all cases, light exercise is found better than complete rest.

Scabby Pigs.

W. B. C., Ovestown, Sask.—"I have a litter of young pigs now about four months old, some of which have developed a scabby skin on neck, sides and back. This has appeared during the last month. Since they were about two months old I have been feeding a mixture of barley, oats and wheat chop, scalded, in proportion of two bags of barley, two of oats and one of wheat. Lately I have been feeding one and one-half gallons of this chop made thin after being scalded with sour milk, dish water or sometimes clean water. The amount of chop fed at one time to commence with was about one-half gallon and gradually increased to present quantity to seven pigs. Would you advise a change of feed or other treatment in the case, and explain the cause of scab? The pigs all seem to be hearty, about half of them only being scabby, occasionally I have fed them some pig weed or other green stuff taken from garden."

Answer.—This is probably due to the feed which is rather of a heating nature. Would advise you to discontinue the wheat in the ration and feed only barley and oats with a few raw potatoes or other roots. Give a teaspoonful of Epson salts for each pig, mixed in the feed thrice a day until its effect is seen in the manure.

Weakness in Mare.

O. K., Subscriber.—"Have an aged mare which raised a foal this last season and has been used in harness more or less since the colt was six weeks old. Mare in fairly good flesh; lately has had some difficulty in rising after she has been lying for a short time, sometimes being unable to rise without assistance; time of such attacks vary from three days to three weeks between spells. When helped to her feet she shows very little weakness and feeds keenly. Have weaned foal since we saw first attack. She was bred again and we believe her to be in foal."

Answer.—Feed the mare well, exercise her every day and give her two ounces of sweet nitre in a pint of water three times a week.

Sick Cow.

Farmer's Son, Sask.—"One hot day about two months ago our cow was chased until very warm and tired. She drank a lot of dirty water which gave her a bad attack of indigestion. We gave her a pound of salts and she became all right but about four weeks later she was chased again, became stiff and has not seemed right since. She is about six months with calf, sweats considerably and strains frequently as if trying to calve. She is swollen behind and will make her water two or three times in a few minutes. She gives little milk but eats well and chews her cud."

Answer.—Give the cow a dose of the following in a bran mash twice a day: Powdered muriate of ammonia, two ounces; aniseed, four ounces; soda bicarb, four ounces; gentian, one pound. Dose one tablespoonful.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Mount Pleasant Stock Farm.

McKirdy Bros., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., write:—"At Mount Pleasant Stock Farm we have some splendid stock, both in Shorthorns and Clydesdales. They are all coming in off the grass in fine shape. Some of the young Shorthorns are extra good, but we have only a very few that we can spare for sale."

"We have a grand bunch of Clydesdales at present, all in good thriving condition. Of the four brood mares, two

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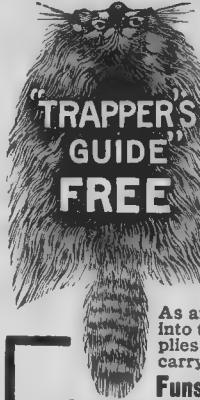
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are imported, both well bred, good quality mares. The home bred mares are big and drafty and both splendid breeders. The oldest is nine years and is the dam of five colts of which any breeder might be proud, namely: "Lady Gartly," 5 years, "Lord Gartly," 4 years, both sired by the famous "Woodend Gartly;" "King's Own," 3 years, "Show Queen," 2 years, and "Royal Princess," 1 year old, all the get of the celebrated stallion "Show King." All these colts have been prize winners at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, except "Royal Princess" and she has not been shown.

"Lady Gartly is breeding even better than her dam. She raised a very fine quality foal last year and also a good foal this year, both stallions, and sired by "Show King." These colts will likely be seen at the shows next year.

"We have a good two-year old stallion, "Show Prince," sired by "Show King," and out of a well-bred imported mare, a good boned, strong drafty colt that should make an extra good breeder as he comes from splendid stock.

"We have also for sale an especially good colt in the three-year old imported stallion "Primax," sired by "Perfection," by the famous "Hillhead Chief," the noted sire of weighty, sound prize geldings, and out of a good strain of drafty, well-bred mares. This young sire is bred on the right lines, and as he is a very handsome horse with substance, quality, and action of a very high degree we fully expect him to prove one of the most valuable sires imported for some time."

Uppers Get More Percherons.

W. E. and R. C. Upper, the well-known North Portal Percheron men, have received another shipment of young stallions and mares of extra good weight and quality. This firm has enjoyed a splendid business the past year and now with this new lot will have about 40 head of registered Percherons for their customers to select from. They have imported two-year-olds weighing over 1800 lbs., one of which was placed 3rd at Minnesota state fair in a string of 25. They write us that they are receiving numerous enquiries and indications point to a most attractive Percheron trade. They also write that they have a particularly fine lot of foals from their stud horse, Robosse, and can supply anyone with the heavy kind of young stallions and mares.

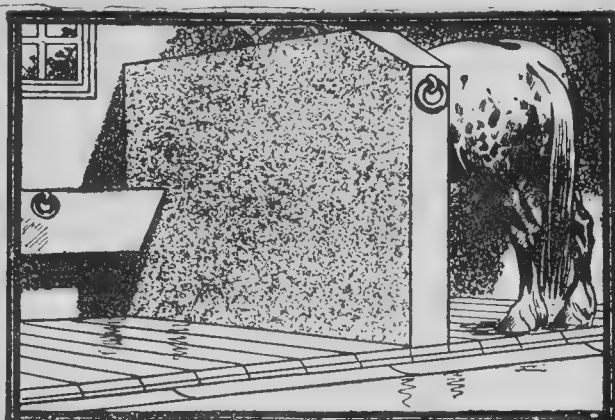
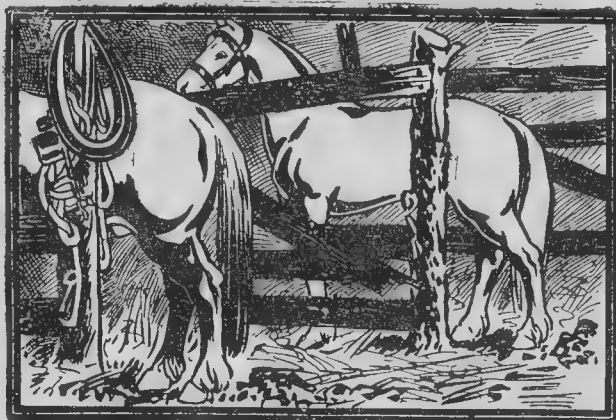
Glencarnock Angus Will Show at Chicago.

Western readers will be pleased to learn that the Canadian West will be represented at the International Live Stock Exposition by at least one herd. Mr. J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, will show his herd of Angus. Concerning the same, he writes as follows:

Our show herd of Angus cattle leave for the International on the 15th of this month, and as this is the first herd of cattle to visit this show from Western Canada, I thought it would be interesting to you and your readers to know what the shipment will include. We have bought the best we could find, and we expect to win.

The herd is to be headed by "Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook," a four year old bull of great scale and smoothness. As a two-year-old he took first at Chicago; since that he has not been shown there, but will be brought out by us this year, better than ever. His present weight is 2,260 pounds and we expect to see him head his class.

In the cow class we have "Violet 3rd of Congash" (imp.), the champion female of Scotland, England and Canada, and we hope soon to be champion female of America. She is a large, smooth, beautiful cow, a regular breeder, and excellent milker, and a cow which is almost perfect in type. She is sired by the famous Angus stock getter, "Dispatch of Wyrley," (21740) and out of the handsome cow, "Violet of Congash" which is figuring so high, as a breeding cow, in the Angus circles of today. She is a five-year-old cow and has produced three calves, all being good ones. She created a sensation in Scotland and we expect she will do the same in Chicago.



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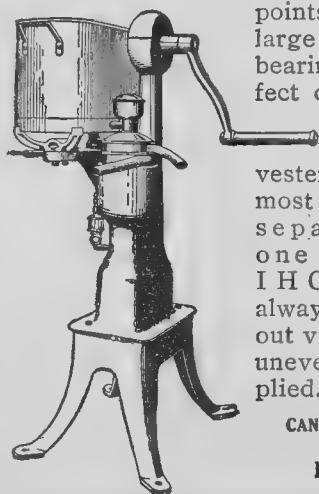
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In the two year old class we have our "Pretty Rose" (44457) imp. She is a very large, heavy-fleshed heifer, weighing 1,630 pounds today. In Scotland she won at all the leading shows and was grand champion over all breeds, and sexes, at the Inverness Fat Stock Show as a yearling. She was bred by the Countess of Seafeld, and is sired by "Prince of Ake" (24932) one of the leading sires of Great Britain. She is a full sister to "Her Majesty the 5th, of Cullen House," the grand champion over all breeds at the Smithfield Fat Stock show, 1908. She was unbeaten in Great Britain, and is still to be beaten for her first time in America.

We also have the two-year-old heifer, "Pride of Cherokee," bought in Chicago last year. She was first in the senior yearling class, and was the highest priced animal of the sale. She won at all the western fairs this year, and we expect her to win at Chicago.

In the senior yearling class we have the heifer, "Elm Park Matilda," bred by Mr. Bowman of Guelph, Ont. She is a large, smooth heifer and is sure to give them all a run for their money at Chicago this year.

In the junior yearling class we have the imported heifer "Edith Erica," bred by the Countess of Seafeld and by the great breeding bull, "Prince of Ake" (24932). She was the leader in the yearling class at the leading shows of Great Britain, and she has so far led her class in Canada; we expect she will lead it at Chicago on the 28th. This heifer not only won her class wherever shown in Great Britain, but was breed champion at a great many shows. She won against her sister "Our Pretty Rose," for the breed championship once; she is an Erica of the Enchantress branch, shows her breeding well. She has a lot of scale and is remarkably smooth.

In the junior heifer calf class, we have the home bred heifer "Glencarnock Isla." She is by our prize-winning bull "Black Bird Brilliant," and is out of our once famous heifer "Sunnyside Inez," which was first prize winner at Chicago, 1908, in senior heifer calf class and proved a sensation that year. We bought her there at the sale and after bringing her home won many prizes with her. In fact she was champion female the next year, at the Western Canada shows. "Glencarnock Isla," her first calf, is as good as, if not better than her mother was, and we expect to head the list with her at Chicago this year.

We are also taking two home bred bulls with us, one a yearling and one a senior calf. They are a very nice pair of bulls of the low down blocky type, and ought to get inside the money at Chicago.

Third Importation of Percherons by John H. Stout.

Jno. H. Stout, "The Oaks," Westbourne, Man., is leaving for the States on Nov. 24 for his third shipment of Percherons this year. Mr. Stout has been breeding and importing Shire and Percherons in the West for the past six years. He is confining himself to Percherons entirely now and is finding great demand for good horses of this breed. In 1906 he exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial when he won five firsts, two seconds, one third, two championships and one reserve championship. He has not showed since but has brought in a large number of horses in the meantime. While away Mr. Stout will inspect the stables of a number of America's largest importers, return by way of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago from which place his selection and shipment will be made. This shipment would have been made sooner but the stud from which the selections will be made is being shown at Chicago and a number of the horses can not be taken away until after the show. Mr. Stout tells us that this will be the best lot he has ever brought. While there will be some very high class horses in the selection his long established connection with the leading horse importers in the States enables him to buy at rock bottom prices so that they can be sold right here. Mr. Stout reports a very keen demand for Percherons. This new shipment will be in

their stables at "The Oaks," one mile out of Westbourne, Man., by the second week in December. Interested parties would find it worth while to write Mr. Stout. Telephone local and long distance. See ad. on another page and kindly refer to the Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

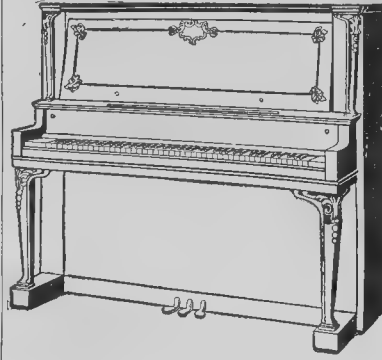
Craigie Mains Clydesdales.

Due to the untimely death last summer of Mr. Geo. Mutch, partner in the well-known Clydesdale breeding and importing firm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., the horses on hand now are being offered for sale at very reasonable prices in order to settle up the estate, after which Mr. Alex. Mutch will continue the general business of breeding and importing as in the past. The name of Craigie Mains will still be retained. Arrangements were being made to bring out another importation this fall. In fact, Mr. Geo. Mutch would have left for the Old Country early in August but for his much regretted demise. The settling up of the estate necessitates the disposal of the splendid lot of horses that are now in the stables. There are about 30 head on hand now, mostly stallions, and most of them sired by Baron's Pride or of his breeding. There are twelve rising threes or over, twelve yearlings rising two, and the rest are foals. During the past year over fifty Clydesdales were sold from Craigie Mains. The firm has always enjoyed a good business and it is gratifying to know that Mr. Alex. Mutch will continue the trade which, with his brother, has been so well established. A descriptive catalog giving all particulars about each individual horse will be mailed to any one upon application.

Ben Finlayson's Importation.

Mr. Ben Finlayson, Calgary, Alta., shipped 19 head of Clydesdales from Glasgow, Scotland, for Alberta early in November. The Scottish Farmer of Nov. 5 comments on the shipment as follows: "Mr. Finlayson purchased these horses throughout the country at the various auction sales, and mainly direct from the breeders. Knowing his way about he could do this to good purpose, and no doubt the breeders would reap a better return than if they had sold to middlemen. From Mr. Charles Kemp, Auchincruive, Rothiemay, Mr. Finlayson had several. One was the three-year-old stallion Gallant Mulben (14683), got by the famous breeding horse Up to Time (10475), out of a noted prize mare by the great big prize horse Lord Montrose (7973). Two of the daughters of this mare each won the championship at Keith, Marnoch, and Cornhill shows. Another purchased from Mr. Kemp was a yearling colt by the unbeaten Everlastin (11331). This colt's dam, Ardlethen Beauty, was got by the Glasgow champion horse Gold Mine (9540), and in two successive years she won the family group prize at the Strathgogie show at Huntly. Two full sisters of Mr. Finlayson's colt won the championship at the same Huntly show. From Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Mr. Finlayson had a two-year-old colt by the famous Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), which won first at the H. and A. S. show at Aberdeen in 1908, and many other prizes. The dam of this colt was got by the well-known premium horse Elator (10340), so that he is pretty strong in the blood of Baron's Pride. Two three-year-old fillies from the same stud were got respectively by Baron Bogton (13304), out of a mare by the Gatehouse prize horse Master Robin (8040), and by Baron Doune (13254). From Mr. Dunlop, Dunure Maine, came a six-year-old mare by the great Cawdor Cup champion Prince of Carruchan (8151), which was never beaten in his class. The dam of this mare was by Mr. Kilpatrick's gay Prince of Wales horse St. Blaise (3987). From Mr. James Wilson, Westburn, was purchased a three-year-old mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876). Two two-year-old fillies came from Mr. John Fleming, Roan, Newcastle, one being by Sir Everest, and the other by Captain Black (12887). Besides these, Mr. Finlayson had fillies, by Gilt Edge (12588), from Messrs. Walker, Tippetill; by Balfour (12809),

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Am pricing for immediate sale, to make room for winter: 3 young bulls and 5 heifers. These are milk-and-beef Shorthorns, the real double-deckers, from the family that has produced most of the winning shorthorns in the dairy tests at Canadian Exhibitions. These calves are deep, thick-bodied and well fleshed. I price them at \$45.00 to \$60.00 each—about 1/2 their value next spring. Cattle are going higher; a good time to buy.

Come and see the herd and flock or write for full information. Money refunded and return charges paid on all shipments that are not satisfactory. Can ship direct over C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R.

A. J. MACKAY **Macdonald, Man.**

Leicester Sheep

On offer at present: 3 extra choice yearling rams, 14 big lusty ram lambs, 6 ewe lambs, 20 one, two and three shear ewes, bred to the unbeaten champion and sire of champions, "Lord Cromer." Many of above are prize-winners; all are sons and daughters of champions. My prices are right. If you have only a few grade ewes it will pay you to write me. Foundation flocks properly mated and not akin a specialty.

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Below will be found our Clubbing list for 1910. Let every present subscriber send us at least one **NEW** subscriber.

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from Mr. McLanachan, Boreland, Cumnock; by the Lanark premium horse Earl of Angus (12134), from Mrs. Weir, West Mains, Carnwath; by Royal Blend (11893), a Bute premium horse, from Mr. W. Scott, Dalfram, Muirkirk; by the premium horse Pacific (13119), from Mr. Clarkson, Burnetland, Broughton; by Baron Albion (12432), which has recently been hired for 1911, from Mr. Hugh Innes, Elgin; by the noted prize horse Silver Crest (12358), from Mr. D. Prentice, Foulshiels. This filly is out of a mare by the first Cawdor Cup champion Prince Alexander (8899). From Mr. W. Shearer, Lesmahagow, came a three-year-old filly by the champion Baron Winsome (12475), out of a mare by the great Sir Everard (5353).

Rugby Farm Berkshires.

McGregor & Bowman, Rugby Farm, Forrest, Man., write as follows:

"Our sales of Berkshires this summer have far exceeded our expectations, in fact, every hog of saleable age has been sold and some orders had to be cancelled. A number of our best sows have fine litters and these will be ready for shipment in a couple of weeks. Our herd is headed by imported Stratton, a long, smooth, low down fellow. We are also breeding a number of sows to the 1st prize yearling boar at Brandon. Among our sows are the champion sow over all breeds at Winnipeg and 1st in her class as a yearling at Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton. We also have the first prize sow, under a year, at the above shows and the 2nd prize yearling sow at Winnipeg, Portage and Brandon. We can supply pairs and trios, not akin. We could spare a few boars from our champion sow. They are certainly beauties and should make great herd headers."

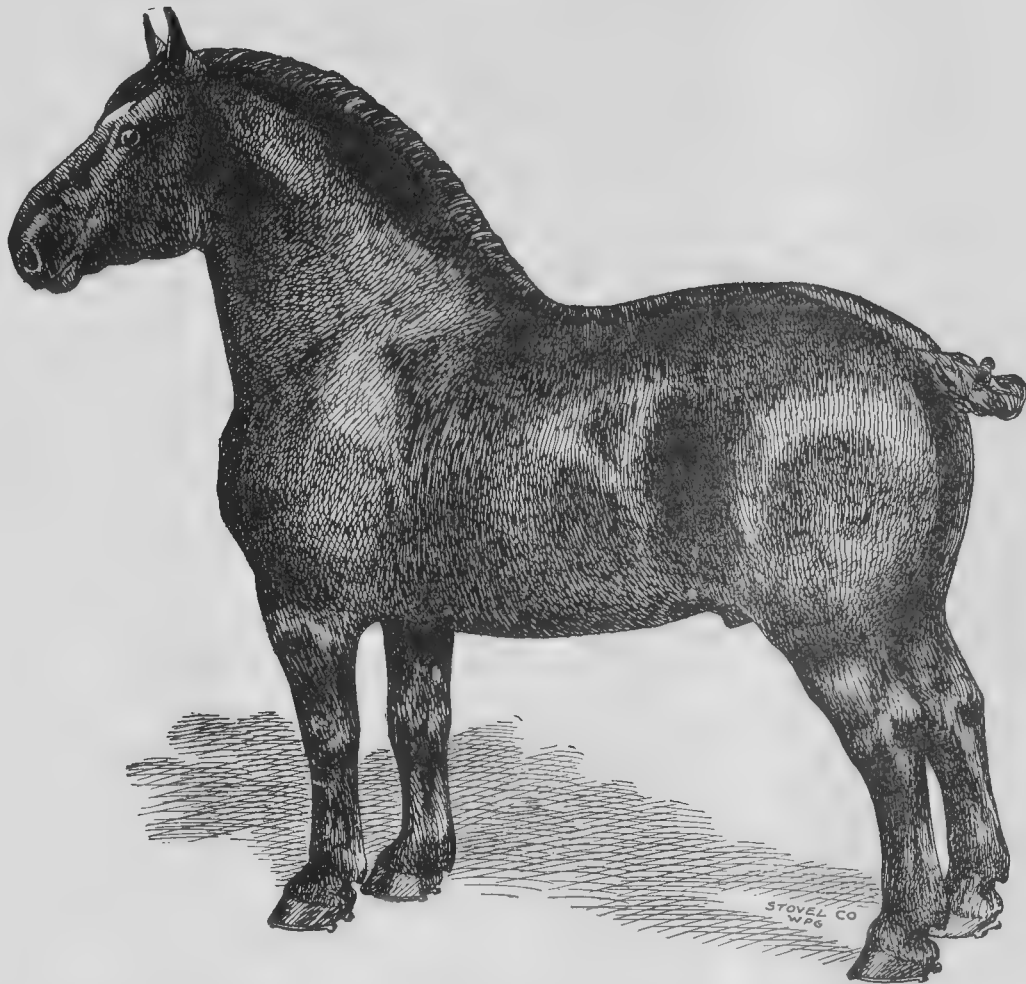
Mackay's Leicesters Make Good Record.

Wa-Wa Dell Stock Farm, A. J. MacKay, proprietor, Macdonald, Man., is gaining quite a reputation for its Leicesters. Shorthorns, too, are receiving considerable attention. On another page, attention is called to the sale stock. The show record for the past year is interesting.

At Brandon Winter Fair (3 Leicester flocks competing) Mr. Mackay won every prize offered for purebred long-wools, the grand championship over all herds and ages (Resor Cup), grand champion pen over all breeds (Pioneer Fire Insurance trophy), all with Leicesters bred by himself. At Winnipeg Industrial (one Ontario and two Western Leicester flocks competing), he won every prize shown for, even to fourths, except 1st and 2nd in ram lambs and 3rd in ewe lambs. He afterwards bought the winning ram lambs. This flock also won the Zenoleum trophy for champion pen over all breeds, showing against a flock that afterwards made almost a clean sweep at Toronto. Two of the shearlings offered for sale were winners at Winnipeg, one being champion. The 14 ram lambs are an exceptionally good lot, several prize winners amongst them. They are by such sires as Lord Cromer, the unbeaten champion, Wooller of Sandy Knowe (imported), this year's Toronto champion, and the champion, M. L. Stamp. The ewe lambs are of similar breeding and quality. The bred ewes are a very choice lot, the majority bred to Lord Cromer. This is a last opportunity to buy ewes from this flock in lamb to this great show and breeding ram as he has been sold to go West.

Recent sales have been made as follows: One shearing ram and two ewe lambs to Man. Agricultural College; shearing ram and ram lamb to Bjorn Anderson, Gladstone; shearing ram and ram lamb to Helgi Bjarnason, Addingham, Man.; shearing ram to Thos. A. Levins, Gilbert Plains, Man.; shearing ram to O. Wright, Lavenham, Man.; ram lamb to E. Hyndman, Gladstone, Man.; the champion (two shear) ram M. L. Stamp and two ewes (champion and 2nd prize aged ewes at Winnipeg) to Farquhar McRae, Brookside, Sask.; ram lamb to T. Charlton, Rosendale, Man.; four bred ewes to J. W. Parsons, Broadview, Sask. Rushton & Cleghorn of Rocanville, Sask., bought Mr. Mackay's old stud ram, Lord Cromer, and four bred ewes. This is the third consecutive year in which they have bought Wa-Wa-Dell Leicesters. They are building up a

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Will be at farm second week in December. My experience in the horse business has demonstrated that none are too good for the West. Long established connection with leading horse importers in the States, enables me to buy at **Rock Bottom** prices. I can sell them right.

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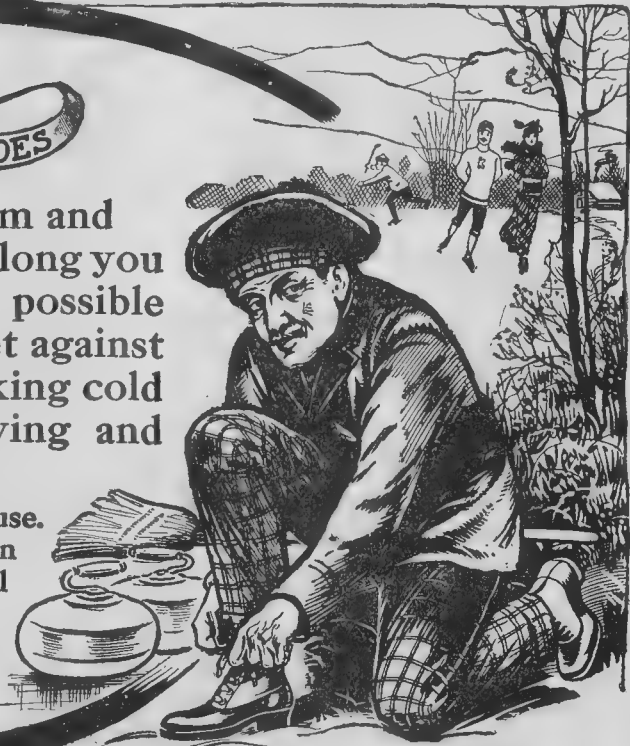
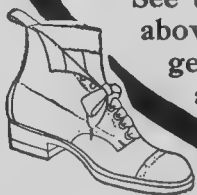
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Lakewood Percherons at Chicago.

Lakewood Percherons, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, proprietors, will be stronger at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition this year than ever before. Their selection of both stallions and mares is the best they have ever had. They would be glad to have any persons from the Canadian West who may attend that show look them up. Their Chicago exhibit will be conveniently located and no pains will be spared in showing interested parties their animals.

Their auction sale of registered stallions and mares held at Sioux City, Iowa, on Nov. 15 and 16 was very successful, the outcome being very pleasing to the owners. When it is taken into consideration that so many of the animals offered were just out of the pasture and about one-third were young things the average price obtained was a good one. Seventy-three head were sold for \$33,565, an average of \$460. This included 31 stallions that averaged \$479.50 each and 42 mares that averaged \$445.25. Mr. H. S. Harris, Estevan, Sask., purchased four stallions and seven mares. The stallions were: Pickles, 63575, 3 yr.; Grandee, 54896, 2 yr.; Constantine, 70525, 1 yr.; and Wilbanks, 68737, 5 yr. The mares were: Iota, 66797, 2 yr.; Natalie, 69934, 2 yr.; Razella, 59995, 2 yr.; Helen, 57580, 2 yr.; Dalilia, 68695, 1 yr.; Manette, 68776, 1 yr.; and Margaret, 68734, 1 yr. North and South Dakota buyers were well represented, a number went to Wyoming, and others to Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Iowa.

Directors of Manitoba Live Stock Associations Meet.

The executives of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations met in the offices of the secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, on Nov. 16th. There was a good attendance of directors of all three of the Associations and considerable business was transacted. During the year, 39 prosecutions have been made by the Horse Breeders' Association for violation of the Horse Breeders' Act. Convictions were made in practically every case, one or two being withdrawn. At the last annual meeting of the Association, the executive was instructed to use every possible means to enforce the provisions of the Act. The chief violators have been those who enrolled grade stallions and represented to the people that the enrollment papers were registration papers. It is this class of offenders that the Association is trying hardest to prosecute. Many of them were convicted this year.

At the coming session of the Provincial Legislature the Government will be asked to amend the Stallion Enrollment Act by the addition of the following clause: "That no fees for grade stallions can be legally collected." With the enforcement of this it would follow that no grade stallions can be enrolled, the idea of the Association being to improve the horse business as rapidly as possible. The Association is also asking that the enrollment fees be raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00 for purebreds and from 25c. to \$1.00 for renewals. They are asking that the enrollment fee for grades be made \$5.00, renewals 1.00. The horse breeders' associations of Canada are being asked to have the time for which animals may be registered for the single fee, placed at twelve months of age instead of the date of Jan. 1st, as at present prevails. The C.P.R. will be asked to put in accommodations for horse shippers at each of the divisional points along its line of railway, especially between Winnipeg and Montreal. At the present time there are no such provisions and a number of Western importers have suffered loss of animals on this account.

It was decided by the executive of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association to hold a larger number of sheep sales next year than were held this year. The

results of the sales this fall were very satisfactory but it is felt that if pure bred are added next year and if the sales are held at a larger number of points more could be sold.

A number of things came up in the meeting of the executive of the Cattle Breeders' Association, which were more or less of a private nature. Some complaints were lodged by different members. These were referred back to the parties complaining and complained of, for individual settlement.

A very wise step we believe was taken in deciding to hold the annual meetings at the time of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon. Previously the annual meetings have been held at the time of the Winter Fair and the breeders have always felt that they have not been as successful as they should be. People come to Brandon at the time of the Winter Fair to see the show, primarily. At the breeders' meetings, as soon as the election of officers is over there seems to be little interest in any other part of the programme that may be provided. A number of speakers have been chosen and a good programme will be arranged for the annual meetings of all the Stock Associations this year at the time of the Grain Growers' Convention. Instead of a meeting simply for the election of officers a programme will be arranged that will be of great help to the associations as well as to everyone who attends.

While these meetings were in progress word was received from St. Paul of the success of the judging team at the Northwestern Fat Stock Show. As an expression of the appreciation of the live stock men of the province, the secretary of the associations, Dr. A. W. Bell, was instructed to send the following telegram to Prof. Peters: "The executive of the Manitoba Live Stock Associations, in meeting assembled today, instruct me to convey to you and to your class their appreciation of your splendid work at the Northwestern Fat Stock Show, and expressing the hope that you may also be successful at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago on the 26th, thus bringing credit not only to the institution that you represent, but also to our fair Western country."

Mr. D. Cargill, Medicine Hat, is making an importation of Clydesdales from Scotland. A shipment of seven head sailed on the Saturnia early in November.

An Old Country exchange says: "Canada can do with all kinds of horses. Send good ones when you consign, gentlemen, and let the Canadians have their own choice when they come here." Good advice, every word.

Damming Creek.

Subscriber, Sask.—"Is it legal for me to put a dam in a creek running through my own place, provided that the water does not flood the surrounding country?"

Answer.—If any person suffered damage by reason of your damming this creek, they would be entitled to recover from you the amount of the damage done. Probably, however, in this instance there would be no damage.

Regina has announced that the Dominion Exposition will be held there from July 31 to August 12, 1911.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: Alton B. Heimbach, rubber heels; Georges Sshauli, electric batteries; P. C. Hewitt, regulation of electrical distribution system (Case A.); P. C. Hewitt, vapor electric apparatus; C. Tordhebeuf and E. de Lanneau, incandescent gas burner; F. W. Prentice, electric railway control system; W. D. Douglas-Jones, wheels for road vehicles; A. A. Brooks, photographic apparatus; H. Braun and M. Reichel, extraction of nitrogen and carbonic acid from combustion gases; Cummer-Downswell, Limited, water-motor; R. T. Galloway and W. Kaiser, dough dividers.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

British Imperialists and Imperial Reciprocity.

G. Graham Anderson, Literary Secretary of the Tariff Reform League, with headquarters in London, England, sends us this communication:—

"My attention has been called to the following passage in an article by a Mr. Edward Farrer, of Ottawa, contributed to the issue of Financial America, published in New York on Oct. 4th, extracts from which have been cabled to the press in this country.

"The British Imperialist notion of Imperial reciprocity is at bottom neither more nor less than the old one that England should manufacture for Canada whilst we devote ourselves to raising wheat and fish."

"As this is a gross misrepresentation of the facts, I shall be glad if you can find space to lay before your readers the enclosed typical quotations from speeches and writings of leading British Imperialists on the subject of Imperial reciprocity and the attitude towards Canadian industry of British advocates of preference."

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Glasgow, Oct. 6th, 1903.—The Colonies will not—and I would not urge them for a moment to do so—they will not injure those of their industries which have already been created. They will maintain them, they will not allow them to be destroyed or injured even by our competition, but outside that there is still a great margin, a margin which has given us this enormous increase of trade to which I have referred. That margin I believe we can permanently retain."

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Albert Hall, July 7th, 1905.—What do we mean by preference? Surely we mean absolute fair play as between our Colonies and ourselves. They do not want a one-sided bargain; neither do we."

"Lord Milner, in House of Lords, May 21st, 1908.—The whole case rests upon this contention, that, however much the Colonies protect their own manufactures—and, perhaps, even in consequence of that protection of their own manufactures—they are bound to be great importers and great buyers, and the difficulty which presses on all sides of getting sufficient markets for our own exports makes it a matter of immense importance to us that we should have the lion's share of that which the Colonies, however much they protect, are going to require. My contention is that, however much these great and growing countries may protect industries in which they are specially interested, they will be great buyers from the outside world, and the question is whether or not we are to be the principal sellers. They all wish us to be. They are all anxious to buy from us. I admit that the Colonies are keen about protecting their own industries, and I rather sympathize with them; but let them protect as much as they please, they are going to be great importers. If a free trade or less-protected Canada is good for 70 or 90 million dollars worth of imports, a highly protected Canada would be good for 300 million dollars. That is what it is coming to. As long as the Colonies buy from us rather than from the foreigner the vast mass of the articles which they require, that is the point."

"Lord Milner on Commercial Relations, in Times of May 24th, 1908 (Empire Day issue).—The advocate of Imperial preference, . . . admits that the first consideration of every State must be to shape its policy with a view to the fullest possible develop-

ment of its own wealth and productive power. In the interests of the whole Empire, as well as in its own, each State within the British system is bound to seek first the maximum of prosperity for its own citizens. But, subject to that, it is desirable, not only in the interests of the Empire, but in those of every one of its component parts, to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse between them all and to foster trade within the Empire to the fullest possible extent."

"Mr. Balfour at the Press Conference, Times, June 11th, 1909.—Remember that no statesmen have ever had before them the task which lies before the statesmen of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies. No other empire has ever been based upon the foundation upon which ours is and must be based—namely, the common action of different members, none of them subordinate, all of them equal, but in their very quality ready to co-operate for a single object. No political theorist has ever contemplated, so far as I know, that problem in the past. It has never been accomplished or begun to be accomplished at any period of the world's history. It is our business to see that this great experiment shall, in our hands, succeed."

"Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, July 21st, 1910.—It is the business of the separate parts of the Empire to consider not merely their separate interests, but their interest as part of a great whole, knowing full well that if we lend ourselves to the great policy of consolidation it will improve the separate positions of the separate units, and that the gain to the separate members will be not less than the gain to the whole Imperial corporate body."

"Introduction to Tariff Reform League's Speakers' Handbook (6th Edition), page XVI.—Our true interest lies in furthering instead of hindering Colonial industrial development, every stage of which increases the numbers and the purchasing power of the best customers we can hope to have."

Speakers' Handbook (6th Edition), page 21.—Our Free Importers seem to think that in order to give us a substantial preference which shall be of any use to us, the Colonies must necessarily lower the tariffs which protect their own manufacturers, and enable our goods to injure their own industries. But this is a short-sighted and utterly fallacious view of the facts. There is a substantial margin of colonial trade which is becoming increasingly the prey of our foreign competitors every day, and which by a judicious preferential arrangement can be secured for ourselves, to the great advantage of British industry."

Ideas become of value only when expressed or when transformed into action. This department is for the use of our readers.

A little girl aged three had been left in the nursery by herself, and her brother arrived to find the door closed.

"I want to tum in, Cissie," said Tom.

"But you tan't tum in, Tom."

"But I wants to."

"Well, I'se in my nightie-gown, an' nurse says little boys mustn't see little girls in their nightie gowns."

After an astonished and reflective silence on Tom's side of the door the miniature Eve announced triumphantly: "You tan tum in now, Tom; I tooked it off!"

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: O. E. Wilson, wire netting machines; L. M. Lafontaine, electrolytic process treatment of copper ores; Thomas Hawthorne, core box for globe valves; W. J. Clifford, rifle sights; J. F. D. Durbin & V. S. Durbin, car couplings; Norman Ogden, automatic disinfecting closets; P. T. Molkentin, door fasteners; C. C. Wakefield, pumps; Eva N. White, button-hole apparatus for sewing machine; F. A. Fitzgerald, electric furnace; S. J. Collins, butter box; F. S. Henning & J. Gorman, vacuum cleaning device; J. W. Roberts, hose coupling; Harvey C. Kennedy, spring wheels.

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Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c. Four minute 50c.

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What Two Country Boys Have Done.

In 1870 an awkward, overgrown boy from the country appeared at Toronto University to attend lectures. His fellow students, noticing his uncouth appearance and the marks of the farm which still clung to him, promptly christened him "cowheels." This country boy recently succeeded in winning the Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute from the United States before The Hague Tribunal. His name is Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice for Canada.

Another country boy who arrived in Toronto about the same time found employment in a wholesale house. He had the privilege of walking a mile and a half each morning, working for twelve hours and then walking the same distance back at night—all for the munificent salary of two dollars a week. This boy's salary did not remain at two dollars very long, for his employers soon discovered the stuff of which he was made and rapidly advanced him. In course of time he became head of one of the largest stores in Canada. Then began under his direction the development of a mail order business, which eventually covered the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to Hudson's Bay.

This country boy was H. H. Fudger, now president of the Robert Simpson Company. During the past year one of Mr. Fudger's dearest ambitions has been realized—that of serving every resident of the Dominion on exactly equal terms. His house was the first to inaugurate the policy of shipping goods free of delivery charges to any destination in Canada.

This enterprise of Mr. Fudger's is a veritable boon to any Canadian living outside the large cities; it enables him to make his purchases at city prices and receive the goods delivered free, no matter where he lives. The new system has just been put into operation and is well worth a trial. Any of our readers can get a free copy of the Simpson Mail Order catalogue by writing for it.

Cattle have Grown Twice as Big as Two Hundred Years Ago.

It is a long cry from the four-toed horse of prehistoric time to the draft teams and roadsters of today, but now and again the development in breeds and species even in comparatively short spaces of time, whether of horses or cattle, is attested by records of more recent date. An investigator into the history of the breeding of cattle says: "In 1710, Dr. Davenant, an English writer of political economy, estimated the average weight of dressed cattle did not exceed 370 pounds. In 1846, McCulloch stated that 'at present, the average weight of cattle on the hoof is estimated at about 700 pounds.'"

Beside the cattle of 200 years ago—hardly half the size—what monsters prime steers of today would have looked; and even our grandfathers might be moved to wondering admiration of modern stock if the process of growth and improvement had not been so gradual as to pass unnoticed.

But while the farmer has been steadily improving his stock he also has found time to take big strides in the development and improvement of his farm machinery. The automobile and aeroplane have been sensational and spectacular developments in other lines of mechanical invention, but it is by no means certain they will ever prove of the same essential benefit to mankind as those machines, which, directly or indirectly, enable the farmer to till more land more easily and to gather in and market more food stuffs more quickly for the universal need.

The farmer must bear in mind, however, that these modern machines, with all their delicate improvements, demand and deserve the best of treatment; and the first essential in caring for a machine is proper lubrication.

The quality of oil used makes a tremendous difference in the work and wear you get from your mowing and raking machines, your reapers, harvesters, and threshing machines.

Experience has shown that a heavy oil is best for farm machinery, where grease cups are not used; the bearings usually are a trifle loose, either by design or from wear, and a light oil soon runs off. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited of Montreal, has been conducting elaborate experiments, extending over several years, with a view to furnishing an oil that will exactly meet the requirements of the farmers in this direction.

Granite Harvester Oil is the name that has been given to this product, and important advantages are claimed for it, such as great durability, close clinging to loose boxes and worn bearings, and the "take-up" of play in a manner that greatly reduces friction and does away with rattling and jarring almost entirely. Special care has been taken to see no injurious acids enter its composition, and it is not affected by extremes of temperature, either of summer or winter.

Better Days Coming on the Farm.

Farmers, as a class, are a mighty intelligent lot of men. A "good idea" on field culture—on general farm methods, or about stock feeding, doesn't circulate very long before they try it out and give it a thorough testing.

If it's got a good hard bottom of sound common sense, they at once make it their own and proceed to profit by it.

If it proves only a "vision" of some theoretical writer who "farms it" on paper only—our present-day "broad-gauge" agriculturists soon discover the fact and forget it.

The American farmer of to-day is a student; and because he is, he is fast taking a commanding position in wealth and influence.

He is tilling his land better—studying the chemical composition of his soil, and adopting better methods of stock feeding.

In this latter field he is doing wonders. The former uncertain and unsettled condition of the cattle industry is giving way to methods so sure and scientific, that losses are steadily growing less and profits greater.

The so-called "Dr. Hess Idea" undoubtedly is largely responsible for this change. It teaches a new gospel to the cattle man. It tells him that animal digestion may be so strengthened that the greatest proportion possible of the grain and hay a cow or steer eats will be converted into milk or flesh, instead of going (as in the old system of feeding it does) to waste on the manure heap.

Dr. Hess, author of the new idea, is a doctor of both human and veterinary medicine, and has given years to the study of the problems involved in cattle raising. He knows the great strain which heavy feeding brings upon the organs of digestion, and that they are likely to fail just when it is most necessary to keep up the stuffing process in order to catch a profitable market.

To save the feeder this disaster, he has originated a tonic which gives "lone" to the digestive organs and keeps the animal in appetite and condition from start to finish. Each year, more and more, farmers and feeders are using Dr. Hess' Stock Food. Men see their neighbors growing prosperous through its use, and thus they, too, take kindly to the "Dr. Hess Idea." It means better days on the farm. It means profitable dairying—profitable feeding—fat hogs—prime sheep and fine horses. For Dr. Hess' Stock Food helps all farm animals alike, and in the same manner—by aiding and strengthening digestion.

—Advertisement.

It has been proven time and again that good flavored milk cannot be obtained in stables that are not properly ventilated.

Never mix warm, newly separated cream with colder cream. Cool it down before adding to that previously separated.

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MODEL 1910
Self-Loading Rifle
It Strikes
A Blow of 2038 lbs.
This new Winchester shoots a heavier bullet and hits a harder blow than any other recoil operated rifle made. It is more powerful than the .30 Army, of big-game hunting fame. The loading and firing of this rifle are controlled by the trigger finger. It **HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR**
Send for illustrated circular fully describing this new rifle which has strength and power plus.
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New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

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represented by the individual stocks of new instruments constantly required to replenish these stores, it can be seen at once that in the cost of production, we have arrived at the finest point compatible with the highest quality of raw material and what it means to employ the very best of the world's skilled artists in Piano Construction.

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we handle the products of EIGHTEEN others of the great Historic Piano Makers with a grand total of nearly EIGHTY distinct and exclusive designs. These are formulated in no haphazard and labored attempt to produce something that is just slightly different from some poor copy. Every instrument passing through our hands is

A Great Original

with the striking and robust individuality of those immortal creations of the great masters which have received the sanction of every epoch-making development in the progress of musical art.

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Lowest prices obtainable anywhere. An unvarying price. We deliver from Factory to Home and therefore give our customers the benefit of all the middleman's profits.

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Factory Branch of three great floors at Winnipeg, housing at any time from 250 to 300 instruments. Second floor is entirely given up to Pianolas and Player Pianos, 13 different makes of which are kept in stock.



Farmstead of S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

Producers' Prices Staying Up.

Most Profitable Branch of Agriculture Being Neglected. What Co-operative Marketing can do for the Farmer.

"Andrew Cottingham, a farmer to whom the cackle of a hen and the early morning salute of the rooster has such an appeal that he keeps from three to four hundred of them around his farm near Brantford the whole year round, visited St. Lawrence market this morning to make arrangements for autumn for his poultry," says the Toronto News, of Sept. 12th, 1910.

"The people of Ontario do like nice young chicken," was a statement Mr. Cottingham made, and they are willing to pay the price for it. The market for poultry is improving all the time, but farmers seem slow to realize this, and the consequence is that the supply never exceeds the demand. On a large scale chicken raising is one of the most profitable branches of farming in existence.

"A good hen will pay 100 per cent on the investment and often twice as much, while it is a good cow that pays 50 per cent. on the money invested in her. Chickens, however, need attention and should be studied."

Mr. Cottingham was reluctant to give an opinion as to about how much the poultry lovers of Ontario would have to pay this fall for their favorite dish but that it would be in excess of the present price of 18c. to 25c. a pound he felt pretty sure.

"This Christmas will be a bonanza for the chicken raisers," he concluded.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cottingham is absolutely right in his statements. Poultrying is unquestionably being neglected in Ontario—is not getting the attention that its enormous profits warrant.

In his recent "open letter" to Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Flavell called attention to this same state of affairs. He pointed out also that the demand far exceeded the available supply. "Last fall," he said "one firm in a town in Ontario took orders in the Pacific Provinces and in British Columbia for 40 carloads of poultry, in all 1,300,000 pounds. They were sold at prices that netted the shipper 16c. per pound on board cars in Ontario." Again he says: "Recently, on a visit made to the east, a wholesale dealer from Victoria, B.C., made purchases of 23 carloads of eggs (10,350 cases of 30 dozen each) at a price approximating 24c. per dozen f.o.b.

cars in Ontario. Winnipeg merchants during this last week, have been enquiring for 20 carloads of eggs for shipment this fall. Other wholesale merchants in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria have trade calling similar supplies.

A number of his critics—practical farmers all of them—concur in one of Mr. Flavell's statements that is, that "the farmers of this and other provinces have been diverted from poultry-raising." Why? Because they were being deprived of a legitimate share of the returns for their labors. This has unquestionably had a great deal to do with the small output. The farmer does not want to produce and then have his prices forced down to where there is no profit for him. Consequently he has simply decreased production. But the farmer would increase production to-morrow were he assured of present prices continuing—were he assured that he would not be at the mercy of the cold-storage firms and the middleman.

Thus far, so we are assured, this country has seen only one practical effort to increase the producer's profits. We refer to the Peerless Way Co-Operative Plan that is being advocated by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Pembroke, Ont., and which plan has been in full operation on their big farm—the Poultry Yards of Carida. This firm is not trying to take the places of the cold-storage house or the middleman; but is making a determined effort to teach the farmers how, by team-work, they can secure higher prices for their products. The Lee people realize that the bigger and more aggressive farmers have practically dropped poultrying because they have not been getting their fair share of the profits. It is claimed that this firm has already shown its 15,000 co-workers not only how great are these larger profits but has also demonstrated in a very practical way how to get these profits.

From the success with which the Lee Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has met and is meeting, it is perhaps not unsafe to prophesy that the revival of poultrying in a big way in Canada hinges strongly upon the Peerless Way idea—co-operative circles and co-operative marketing. This is claimed to be the solution of the farmer getting full price for his labors.

Nothing shows up the intelligence and progressiveness of a farmer more than a good, thrifty garden, and the enjoyment of having fresh vegetables without stint is worth all the time and labor it costs.



70 H.P. Daniel Best Engine doing the work of 50 horses, pulling 10 plows, packer and 2 discs, on the large grain and stock farm of S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

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What is there in it anyway?

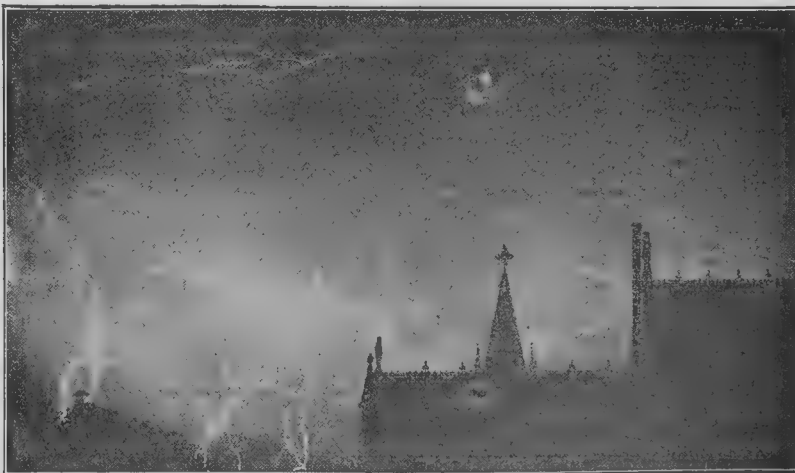
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Sells like Sixty
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WELL BORING AND DRILLING MACHINE

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. For solid rock a drill attachment is used, the speed then depending on the rock formation. A team of horses furnishes the power and pulls it over the roughest road. One man runs it alone, since the tools drop through center of platform and it rotates its own drill. 25 years use have proven this—the lightest draft, most convenient, and easiest to operate of any machine sold. Easy terms. Write for catalogue.

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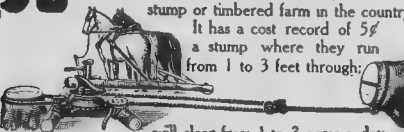


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will clear from 1 to 3 acres a day, doing the work of twenty men. Write today for our catalogue and **FREE TRIAL PROPOSITION**

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Seed Fairs and Meetings in Saskatchewan.

F. Hedley Auld, Director of Extension Work, Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon, writes us as follows:—

I have much pleasure in sending herewith a list of the seed fairs and meetings arranged by this office to be held in this province before the end of the present year. Those marked with an X will hold a seed fair. Kennedy, Wolseley, Grenfell and Carnduff will hold a poultry show in connection with a seed fair. The letter before the name of each place indicates the seed grain judges or speakers who will attend the seed fair or meeting at such place.

In addition to these, several other circuits of meetings will be held in January. There will be 17 meetings within a radius of 15 miles of Moose Jaw, 10 on the Outlook branch, 8 on the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R., 17 on the G.T.P. east of Saskatoon and many others in districts where dairying is an important industry.

Meetings and Seed Fairs, 1910.

Nov. 22—(e-p) Burling (c-x) Sedley; (b-t-h) Wapella; Nov. 22-23—(i-f) Alameda X; (k-v-e) Paynton X; (m-n) Strassburg X; Nov. 23-24—(c-x-f) Francis X; (b-t-h) Moosomin X; Nov. 23—(e-u) Beavertdale; Nov. 24—(n-m) Bul-yea; (k-v) Delmas; Nov. 24-25—(i-f) Ox-bow X; Nov. 25—(m-n) Earl Grey; (c-x) Osage; (o-u) Springdale; Nov. 25-26—(k-v) West Eagle Hills X; (b-t-h) Wolseley X; Nov. 26—(m-n) Cupar; (c-x) Fillmore; Nov. 26-28—(i-f) Carnduff X; (o-u) Foam Lake X; Nov. 28—(k-v) Denholm; Nov. 28-29—(c-s) Creelman X; (b-t-h) Kennedy X; (m-n) Lipton X; Nov. 29—(g-p) Asquith (o-u) Leslie; (k-v) Ruddell; Nov. 29-30—(i-f) Gainsboro; Nov. 30—(k-v) Radisson; (g-p) Wilkie; Nov. 30-Dec. 1—(m-n) Abernethy X; (c-s) Stoughton X; (b-t-h) Windthorst X; (o-u) Wynyard X; Dec. 1—(i-r) Frobisher; (g-p) Scott; Dec. 1-2—(k-v) Langham X; Dec. 2—(i-r) Bienfait; (m-n) Lemberg; (b-t) Maryfield; Dec. 2-3—(c-s) Carlyle X; (g-p) Unity X; Dec. 3—(b-t) Fairmeade; (m-n) Killaley; (i-r) North Portal; Dec. 5-6—(k-u) Canora X; (b-o) Rosthern X; Dec. 5—(a-l) Glenavon; (m-n) Grayson; (g-n) Landis; (d-r) Macoun; (c-s) Manor; Dec. 6—(g-p) Biggar; (d-r) Midale; (c-s) Wauchope; Dec. 6-7—(m-n) Dubuc X; (a-l-h) Sintaluta X; Dec. 7—(d-r) Griffin; (k-u) Invermay; (g-p) Norman-ton; (c-s) Redvers; Dec. 7-8 (b-e) Skip-ton X; Dec. 8—(g-p) Hope Hall; (k-u) Kuroki; (i-r) Lang; Dec. 8-9 (c-s) Lums-den X; (o-f) South Qu'Appelle X; (d-w) Arcola X; (m-n) Stockholm X; Dec. 9—(g-p) Kinley; Dec. 9-10—(i-r) Milestone X; (b-o) Prince Albert X; (k-u) Wadena X; Dec. 10—(c-s) Disley; (g-p) Juniata; (a-l) Pense; (m-n) Waldorn; Dec. 12—(m-n) Bangor; (c-s) Bethune; (k-u) Quill Lake; (i-r) Wilcox; Dec. 12-13—(a-l) Maple Creek X; Dec. 13—(m-n) Atwater; Dec. 13-14—(c-s) Craik X; (i-r) Moose Jaw; (b-o) Tisdale; (k-u) Wat-son; Dec. 14—(a-l) Gull Lake X; (m-n) Spy Hill; Dec. 15—(k-u) Englefeldt; (c-s) Girvin; (m-n) Tantallon; (a-l) Waldeck; Dec. 15-16 (b-o) Kinis-tino X; (i-r) Mortlach X; (Dec. 16—(m-n) Rocanville; (a-l) Rush Lake; Dec. 16-17—(c-s) Davidson X; Dec. 17—(k-u) Dana; (a-l) Herbert; (m-n) Welwyn; Dec. 19—(c-s) Bladworth; (a-l) Swift Current; Dec. 19-20—(k-u) Vonda; Dec. 20—(c-s) Kenaston; Dec. 21—(c-s) Hanley.

Speakers and Judges.

(a)—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Saskatoon; (b)—Prof. John Bracken, Saskatoon; (c)—Prof. T. N. Willing, Saskatoon; (d)—A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina; (e) L. A. Zufelt, Sask. Govt. Creamery Inspector; (f)—F. H. Reed, Sask. Representative of Dom. Seed Branch; (g)—Arch. Mitchell, Asst. Supt. of Tree Planting, Indian Head; (h)—Miss Lillian K. Beynon, Editor, Women's Page, Manitoba Free Press; (i)—Thos. R. Brown, Regina; (j)—Adna Blackstock, Paynton; (k) Geo. P. Campbell, Ellisboro; (l)—R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle; (m) R. E. Drennan; Canora; (n)—Geo. Harvey, Indian Head; (o)—W. McCorkell, Moosomin;



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has seen more persons apply for protection in The Great-West Life Assurance Company than ever before.

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p)—Wm. McDermid, Halcynonia; (q)—Pott, Qu'Appelle; (r)—A. J. Quigley, Antaluta; (s)—A. P. Stevenson, Duns-
on, Man.; (t)—John R. Scharff, Hart-
ey, Man.; (u)—George L. Smith, Saska-
oon; (v) Percy Reed; (w) J. A.
Mooney, Regina; (x) Hon. W. R. Mother-
vell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina.

Duties of Live Stock Judge.

By C. H. Hinman.

There seems to be considerable con-
fusion in the minds of exhibitors and
fair association officials relative to the
duties of a live stock judge, and these
duties are frequently confused with the
duties of the superintendents of the
several live stock departments. Com-
plaints have been made to me as fol-
lows:

Case 1. Exhibitor of pure-bred stock
exhibits a four year old cow as a two
year old heifer, and is awarded premium
by the judge.

Case 2. A pure bred bull is shown,
which has by accident lost one eye. In
other respects he is admitted to be the
best bull in the exhibit, and is awarded
first premium by the judge.

In cases like these the action of the
judge is frequently criticized, but these
are both questions which should be
settled by the superintendent of the
department. The only data other than
the word of the exhibitor upon which
the age of the animal, and therefore
the class in which it should be ex-
hibited, can be settled, are given to
the secretary at the time of the entry,
and should be furnished by him to the
superintendent of the department in-
volved.

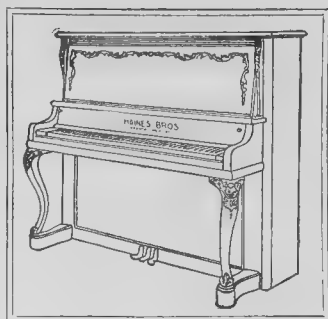
Questions of non-essential blemishes
are also questions for the association
to settle through its secretary and
superintendent. If the association de-
cides to disregard these blemishes and
permits the animal to enter the show
ring, such action is binding upon the
judge, and he should be expected also
to disregard such non-essential blem-
ishes. In other words, it is the duty
of the fair association, through its
superintendents of the several depart-
ments, to see that animals are shown
in the classes in which they belong,
and the superintendent's decision upon
all questions of age, classification, and
fitness to be shown should be final.
It is the duty of the judge merely to
pass upon the relative merits of the
animals admitted to the ring by the
superintendent. Of course, in the
younger classes, it is necessary for him
to take into consideration the age of
the animal, and should he feel that an
animal is being improperly shown he
should express his opinion, with reasons,
to the superintendent. Should the su-
perintendent decline to take action in the
matter, it is not the judge's business to
do so. In far too many shows the
judge is expected to perform not only
his own duties, but those of the super-
intendent. If the superintendents were
more careful in their work, there would
be far less criticism and dissatisfaction.

Vanscoy School Exhibition.

The visitors approaching Vanscoy
School on the 4th instant must have felt
a thrill of expectation as they saw the
flag fluttering proudly in the breeze.
And it was a proud day for both teacher
and pupils. They had assembled ex-
hibits of horses, cattle and grain and
were waiting the arrival of judges from
the Saskatchewan Agricultural College,
Saskatoon.

Shortly after ten o'clock Dean Ruther-
ford and Professors Bracken, Willing and
Auld arrived at the school, having driven
from Saskatoon, a distance of about
twenty miles. While Professors Bracken
and Willing proceeded to judge the ex-
hibits of wheat and oats Dean Ruther-
ford gave an address to a class of
twenty-two bright and interested boys.
He illustrated his remarks on judging
cattle and horses by means of animals
which had been supplied for the occasion.
At the conclusion of the address, the
boys were given ten minutes to judge
a class of horses and then adjourned to

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article; by pleasing our customers and having them
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and no misrepresentations of any kind, make this the
most popular Piano Store in Winnipeg.

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No old worn-out, back numbers, but each and every one an up-to-
date style and as fresh and good as when new.

25 Splendid Uprights

used less than twelve months; look exactly like new; World's Best Makers. Remember they are
not second hand pianos that have outlived their usefulness. They are not damaged; in most cases
not even soiled, perfect in tone, action and appearance, fully guaranteed in every way, just the
same as brand new fresh-from-factory-stock. These are the Pianos we rented to Summer Resort-
ers and now offer at such remarkable discounts in order to relieve the over-crowded condition
of our ware-rooms. The following is a partial list:—

- Newcombe**—7½ octave Upright Piano, in walnut case with plain polished panels; case is of
simple though attractive design. Regular price \$400.....now \$225
- Mendelssohn**—A very attractive small sized Upright Piano, in double veneered mahogany
case with plain panels; tricord overstrung scale, 3 pedals, practice muffler, 7 octaves.
Maker's price \$350.....now \$215
- Palmer**—A very handsome Cabinet Grand Piano by the Palmer Co., Toronto, in burl walnut
case with full length music desk, full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys,
etc.....special \$220
- Bell**—7 octave Upright Piano by the Bell Co., Guelph, of attractive design with plain panels;
has double folding fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, practice muffler, beautiful
full rich tone.....only \$225
- Heintzman**—A 7½ octave Heintzman & Co. Piano of medium size, in walnut case, full
length music desk, tricord scale, ivory and ebony keys.....only \$240
- Heintzman**—Ionic style, cannot be told from new; walnut case. Regular price \$425; only \$325
- Haines**—A handsome Louis XV. Upright Piano, in beautiful crotch mahogany case of
artistic Louis XV. design, with hand carvings; pedals, hinges, etc. of solid copper, brass
fittings, full steel plate with bushed pins, brass instead of the ordinary wooden flanges
and is built on the "grand" principle, producing a sympathetic richness and fulness of
tone that has found favor with leading musicians.....Special Sale price \$340
- Gourlay**—A Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, "Colonial" design, in attractive walnut case;
full length plain panels and music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, etc. This piano has
been in no way impaired either in tone, touch or appearance. A most attractive sweet-
toned instrument of which we have sold duplicates to the best musicians in Winnipeg
with perfect satisfaction in every case. Regular \$550.....only \$350
- Player Piano**—A Self-Player Piano, in walnut case, with all the latest improvements in
expression devices, such as the Phrasing Lever, the Melodant, Melody Buttons, Sustain-
ing Pedal Devices, etc.; guaranteed to be as good as a new one, with 15 rolls of music of
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any style of music rolls. Regular \$850.....A snap—only \$475

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the school to give their placings and the reasons on which their judgment was based. It was found from an examination of the cards handed in by the boys that Arthur Munn, Stanley Pettigrew and Jennings Clauson had won the three prizes in the order named, and Dean Rutherford in complimenting them on their good judgment told them of the late Prof. Craig and concluded by promising to send each of the three boys a copy of his book "Judging Live Stock."

In the meantime Professors Bracken and Willing had been busy judging the grain exhibits. The prizes for wheat

went to Masters Moggusom, McCurdy and Chauvin, in the order named. The awards for oats were captured by Masters Moggusom and Chauvin. After luncheon the boys were treated to an address by Prof. Bracken on "The Seed and its Functions." After explaining the several parts of the seed and the functions performed by each, he asked the boys to score two samples of wheat. Score cards were supplied and each boy was given a sample from each of two exhibits. When the boys' scores were compared with the official scores it was found that first prize had been won by Stanley Pettigrew, second by Edward West and third by Forbes Currie.

Prof. Willing gave a very interesting address on "Our Native Birds." F. H. Auld followed with a few remarks with reference to the value of education and the importance of using well the present opportunities. Dean Rutherford closed with an appeal to the boys to be content with only the best in life. He stated that it was a rare opportunity to be the teacher of such a class of boys and girls.

During the afternoon Mrs. Robert Shannon contributed vocal solos which were highly appreciated. Her rendering of "The man behind the plow" and "My prairie home" was excellent.

The seed fair held by Mr. Worden and his pupils was, so far as our information goes, the first of its kind in Saskatchewan. If it had been held earlier in the season, the stock judging demonstrations and competitions could have been conducted with a greater degree of comfort for all concerned. But in spite of a cold wind the boys, none more than sixteen years old and many younger by a few years, exhibited an interest that was an inspiration to behold.

Mr. Worden had invited the teachers and pupils from adjacent schools and the audience was appreciably greater as a result. The expense of the prize list was met by the parents and visitors who were glad to have an opportunity of assisting in the good work.

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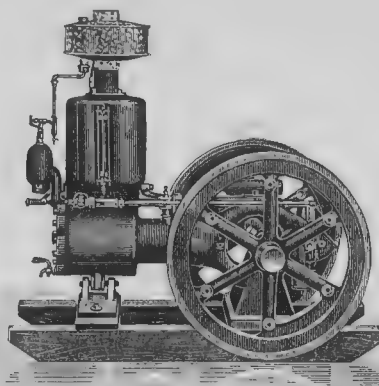
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The time is fast approaching when there will be no more lands to open up in the Northwest. Then our increased production must come from making the land produce more per acre. Western farms are not producing nearly up to capacity now. The desire for more land and bigger fields is the chief hindrance to more thorough agricultural methods. So long as the farmer can only make the soil produce a portion of what it is capable, so long must our manufacturing, transportation, merchandising and banking remain at the same comparative stage of development. The people of the cities are today more interested, perhaps, in improving agricultural methods and conditions, which would thereby mean increased farm production, than are the farmers themselves. The city man's interest in better trained farmers is perfectly natural. When the farmers are prosperous, the city man enjoys a good business. Prosperity on the farms will in the future depend more on the ability of the farmer than it has in the past and for this reason there should be as few hindrances as possible placed in the way of his acquiring all possible knowledge that will aid him in his work. The city man should, then, be as insistent on agriculture being taught in the public schools, and that the agricultural colleges be given liberal support as the farmers. Because agriculture is the basic industry, railroads are doing a great deal to encourage the teaching of that branch of science. Better agriculture means more business for the railroads and greater development all through the country. Bankers are also active in encouraging the spread of better farming. It is a part of the great movement working for the betterment of the race, the highest development of which will not be possible with one of the most important branches of industry in a non-progressive state.



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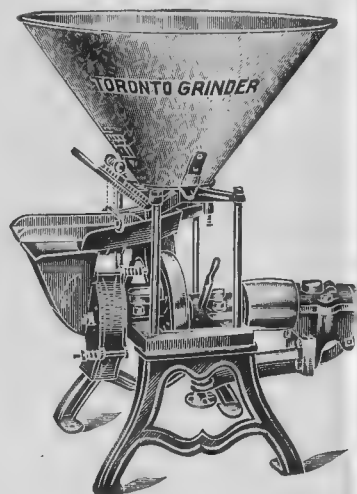
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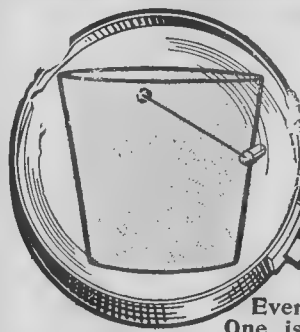


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The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer under date Nov. 18, is a very careful review of the grain situation since our last issue:

Wheat.

In the last two weeks quite a welcome change for those who have wheat on hand has taken place in the wheat markets. On the 3rd inst., the date of our last bi-monthly review, it just so happened that prices in the various markets touched the lowest points they have done since the low prices last May, just before the big advance began which was caused by the terrible hot, dry weather over Western Canada and North Dakota during June and most part of July. From the top prices reached about the end of July there was up to the 3rd Nov. a decline of from 17c. to 24c. per bus. Evidently, however, the vicious short selling for future delivery, which had prevailed in the speculative markets for some weeks previous to the 3rd inst., and which was no doubt the main cause of such a heavy decline, had overdone itself, for on the 4th inst. large operators who had been waiting to take hold on the buying side started in and bought freely. This caused the large short sellers to hasten to cover; and their buying added to the buying of the large operators favorable to the bull side gave an abrupt check to the decline and started an upward movement in prices. After the 4th inst., and up to the present time, the markets have continued active though marked by considerable fluctuations up and down, but, on the whole, the buying side has been the strongest, so that prices have reached as high as 5c. to 6c. over what they were two weeks ago. The undertone to the markets continues firm but trade is slightly easier today, so that with a little reaction from the high points, prices at the close of business today stand at 3c. to 5c. over what they were two weeks ago.

While we consider that the world's actual commercial situation as regards breadstuffs for the present crop year does not call for as low prices for wheat as the low prices that have prevailed recently, we do not look for any immediate important advance. It is satisfactory, in the meantime, if the hammering down of prices by bear short sellers has received a permanent check, and probably we shall have, for a time, what grain speculators call a "scalping market," that is advances and declines of moderate importance, making it safe trading to buy of the declines and sell on the advances, and one in which farmers' car consignments should never be sold on the declines but held until the next upturn comes.

A great deal has been stated from day to day about the grain and flour trade being dull, and there being a poor demand for both commodities, and sometimes it almost seems to be forgotten that the bread eating peoples of the world are every day using up as much wheat and flour as usual. In fact, the consumption of wheat and flour is ever on the increase, and the normal increase over the world is generally estimated at around 25,000,000 bushels per year. Every day it requires fully 9,500,000 bushels of wheat for the world's necessities, so that suppose our Western Canadian crop this year amounts to 95,000,000 bushels, it would only supply the world for ten days.

The course of the wheat markets of the world in the immediate future will depend very much on the progress of the Argentine wheat crop. Harvest in that country is about to begin in the early northern districts, but to the south a great deal of the crop cannot be past the blooming stage yet. Extreme hot, or dry weather, or wet, cool weather may cause much damage and shrinkage of yield. It was just at this date a year ago that so much damage was done to part of the Argentine crop by frost, the same as frequently happens to the crop in our own country.

During the present year the export of wheat from the Argentine will not be over 68,000,000 bushels, whereas during 1908 she exported upwards of 132,000,000 bushels, which was her record season. These figures, however, show the importance of that crop on the market of the world. The Australian crop also has considerable influence on the markets in the early months of the New Year. Our reading of the weather conditions in the Argentine and Australia since before their seed time and during their growing season has not impressed us with the expectation of their producing larger crops than they produced last year, but, of course, we may be wrong in this because reports of the progress and condition of these crops come from so many contradictory sources that a definite estimate of their production is difficult to form until their harvests are over and shipping is well started. Outside of probable damage to the Argentine and Australian crops of such a nature as to make sure of only moderate production in these countries, the immediate surroundings of the world's wheat situation are almost entirely bearish and do not call for any important advance in prices at present.

World's shipments from exporting to importing countries still continue large; last week they were 16,160,000 bushels. The visible supply in the United States increased last week 1,523,000 bushels, against a decrease of 688,000 bushels same week last year, and the aggregate now stands at 41,889,000 compared with 28,787,000 bushels a year ago. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's compilation showed an increase last week of 5,003,000 bushels compared with a decrease of 1,059,000 bushels same week a year ago. The total world's visible supply on the 1st Nov. amounted to 237,558,000 bushels, against 177,869,000 bushels on Nov. 1, 1909, being an increase this year of 59,689,000 bushels. These are not the kind of statistics to encourage the active buying by those who buy the actual wheat and flour on a large scale. The truth is that owing to apparent plentiful supplies for this season, coupled with the drastic bear markets of the past ten or twelve weeks, millers, flour merchants and bakers have, in Europe and in America, as far as possible run their stocks down to the lowest ebb, and have been buying as little new stock as possible and working just from hand to mouth. Thus there are very light supplies of wheat and flour in second hands, but there is a large quantity of wheat accumulated in the visible stock, putting it in the show windows, as it were, where everyone can see it. The most of the balance unseen is still in first hands, the farmers, where the bulk of it will likely remain until either higher prices or the oncoming of future abundance draws it or forces it out.

In the meantime, in order to make good, convincing reasons for an important advance in the immediate future we need either a decreasing visible supply or a decided definite impairment of some important crop prospect, or both combined, and it may be said that although visible supplies and large movement of wheat are bearish exhibits at the moment the temper and tone of the market is such that it would not take much to start a good upward movement in prices. That visible supplies will decrease heavily in due time we have no doubt about, because the twelve months' requirements of some European countries is so extraordinarily large this season, and the crops of some exporting countries are in our opinion overestimated that the sentiment created by such a situation will, as the days go by, make keen demand from the one side and reluctant supply from the other so that between the two the visible supplies will be liberally drawn on and at the same time such demand will cause good advance in values.

Crop prospects for the new winter wheat crop in Europe and America are not particularly flattering at present, for in a general way, the weather in Europe lately has been too wet, and in the U. S. it is too dry in the west and southwest and a change of weather is needed on both continents, but it is too early yet to anticipate material damages to these crops. Still it creates more or less feeling of uncertainty

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as to their progress, and that again reacts on market sentiment.

Our Winnipeg market has been very active during the past two weeks, although trading in future delivery has been more so than the cash trade. It was a relief to the trade generally when the long and heavy decline in prices seemed to take a turn about the 4th inst. On a market that continually keeps edging away from the seller, commission firms like ourselves find it very unsatisfactory in disposing of customers' grain, but an advancing market gives the opportunity for more cheerful results even if one cannot always catch the very top price. There has not been a large export demand although on some days good orders were executed. The movement from the country though falling considerably behind last year since the 1st of the month, is still liberal, but we look for a sharp decrease in movement as soon as real winter weather sets in. Today's cash prices are: 1 Nor., 93½¢; 2 Nor., 90½¢; 3 Nor., 87½¢; No. 4 wheat, 84½¢; No. 5, 78½¢; No. 6, 72½¢; Feed wheat, 62½¢; No. 1 Alberta Red, 91½¢; 2 A. R., 88½¢; 3 A. R., 85½¢; all spot or November delivery in store Fort William or Port Arthur. It is getting too late to make sure of cars in transit or just shipping from country points getting through in time for November delivery, and December prices are 2c and 3c under November. Futures closed Nov., 93½¢; Dec., 91½¢; May, 95½¢.

Oats.

The oat market got quite strong about a week ago and prices advanced 2c and 3c but it is easier again the last three days. We think the oat situation will be decidedly strong later on in the season. Today's cash prices are: No. 2 Can. West., 33c; 3 C. W., 32c; Ex. 1 Feed, 32½¢; 1 Feed, 32c and 2 Feed, 30c. Futures closed: Nov., 33½¢; Dec., 33½¢; May, 37½¢.

Barley.

The barley market continues quiet but prices are 2c higher than two weeks ago. Today's cash prices are: No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 39c; Rejected, 36½¢; Feed, 35½¢. Barley is not dealt in for future delivery.

Flax.

Since two weeks ago there has been an advance of fully 10c. on flax, but the price is slackening off again. The demand is quiet, and present prices are good to sell at. Today's cash prices are: No. 1 N. W., 247c; No. 1 Man., 245c; Futures closed: Nov., 248c; Dec. 241c. All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. Thompson Sons & Co.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections for the period Nov. 1 to 14, inclusive, at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Canadian inspections at Duluth, were as follows.

Spring wheat.—No. 1 hard, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 1011 cars; No. 2 Northern, 1949 cars; No. 3 Northern, 1651; No. 4, 647; No. 5, 225; No. 6, 146; Feed, 39; Rej. 1, 102; Rej. 2, 86; No grade, 24; Rej., 61; Condemned, 2. Total, 6044 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 5910 cars; Calgary, 47; Duluth, 87.

Winter wheat.—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 2 cars; No. 2 A. R. W., 10; No. 3 A. R. W., 21; No. 4 Red Winter, 5; No. 5 R. W., 5; No. 3 White Winter, 1. Total, 44 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 20 cars; Calgary, 24.

Oats.—Extra No. 1 Canadian Western, 1 car; No. 1 C. W., 21; No. 2 C. W., 305; No. 3 C. W., 40; Extra No. 1 Feed, 102; No. 1 Feed, 55; No. 2 Feed, 17; Rej. 12; No grade, 2; No. 2 Black, 2. Total, 508 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 432 cars; Calgary, 74; Duluth, 2.

Barley.—No. 3, 81 cars; No. 4, 25; Rej., 7; Feed, 1. Total, 114 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 110 cars; Calgary, 4.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern Manitoba, 446 cars; No. 1 Man., 78; Rej., 21; Cond., 2. Total, 547 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 539 cars; Duluth, 8.

Live Stock.

Live Stock receipts this fall have been good, in fact, greater than was anticipated early in the season. During the past two weeks receipts of range cattle

have kept up to a high figure. Prices all around, while quoted about the same as previously, are, as a matter of fact a trifle weaker. This is on account of the continued heavy receipts. This past week a good many calves have been received and hogs are coming in fair quantity.

The C.P.R. is building a new addition to its Winnipeg stock yards, consisting of a 400 foot extension along the west end. This extension will provide for 20 new cattle pens, the most of them being 45 feet square. Ten new loading chutes will also be built. This extension to the yards will greatly relieve the congestion. But the improvements have been made after the rush of the season is over.

Present quotations range about as follows:

Export range steers, point of shipment	\$4.00 to \$4.50
Export range heifers, point of shipment ...	3.75 4.00
Export range cows, point of shipment	3.50
Man. and Sask. export stuff, weighed ok cars	4.25 4.50
Feeders, 1000 lbs. and over	4.00 4.25
Steers and heifers, 800 to 900 lbs.	3.50 3.75
Butchers' cattle	3.25 4.25
Choice Calves	4.50 5.00
Medium Calves	3.00 4.25
Select Hogs	7.25 7.50
Heavies	7.00
Sheep	4.50 5.00
Lambs	5.00 6.00

Dairy and Poultry.

Country butter is coming in only in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, scarcely that. Eggs are getting scarce but there is lots of poultry coming into the city. The Empire Market quotes the following prices for eggs, butter and dressed poultry: Eggs, 32 cents per doz.; butter, in bricks, 25c., in crocks, 22c. to 23c.; fowl, 9c to 11c.; chicken, 15c. to 18c.; turkeys, 19c. to 20c.; ducks and geese, 15c.

Potatoes.

Potatoes are quoted at 75 cents per bus. f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hay.

Just at present there is none too much hay coming in. Prices quoted f.o.b., Winnipeg, are: No. 1, prairie, \$13.00; No. 2, prairie, \$12.00; No. 3, prairie, \$11.00; Timothy, \$14.00 to \$16.00.

Grain Traffic on the Great Lakes.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just published a bulletin dealing with the grain traffic on the great lakes as it affects the shipment of U. S. crops. This bulletin reviews the developments of the past forty years, covering the principal events in the growth of cheaper transportation. Although this bulletin concerns itself primarily

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BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. C. Stokes, Mowawk, Florida.

YOUR NAME in gold on twelve beautiful Xmas or New Year post cards, for twenty-five cents. Norman Peel Co., London, Ont.

FOR SALE—All kinds of Leghorns. Cockerels and pullets \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Rhode Island Red cockerels, Toulouse geese, pigeons and rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Manitoba.

PARTNER WANTED—With capital to take half interest in a horse and cattle ranch, long lease, stock and full equipment. Write for particulars to Box 110, Mortlach, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—\$10 cash, \$10 monthly, buys a fertile fruit farm in "Glorious Kootenay." Delightful climate. No irrigating. Free booklet H. Investors Trust & Mortgage Corporation Ltd., 134 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

OATS—Garton's Regenerated Abundance, free from wild oats and weed seeds. Splendid seed. Forty cents on track Shoal Lake. O. C. Nicholson, Box 40, Shoal Lake, Man.

FOR SALE—Tartar King and Abundance Oats for seed, grown from hand picked seed, won sweepstakes for Manitoba last year, 35 cents per bushel. Sample on request. M. P. Mountain, Solgirth, Man.

FRUITS, BUTTER AND BEEF—If intending to locate in B.C., take a pointer and decide on the proven Creston District. For fruit lands, dairying and cattle, no place better. Situated right next to the mines and prairie markets. Come and be convinced, or write. Creston Realty Co., Creston, B.C.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

50 S.S. HAMBURG pullets and cock rels. Closing out cheap. W. L. Weden, Haskett, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Spanish Jack to Sell or Exchange for Work Horses. James Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.

GALLOWAY BULLS—Registered in National Live Stock Records. Reasonable prices. F. W. Wright, Astwood Ranch, Astwood P.O., Sask.

TAMWORTHS—Both sexes; fit for service. Write for particulars and prices. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

WANTED—Supply of butter and eggs weekly, for private family; yearly contract. State price. Address, P.O. Drawer, 3010, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels. From prize winners. \$1.00 and up. T. A. McDonald, Deloraine, Man.

PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE—Will trade for land or town property, or would let on shares to right man. 9 Cows, 7 Calves, 1 Herd Bull. Fred Smith, Brandon, Man.

WANTED—Situation on grain or stock farm, by Scotchman, with five years' Manitoba experience, yearly engagement preferred, open November 1st. Apply W. Armstrong, box 452, Portage la Prairie.

WANTED—Kentucky filly saddlers, registered, rising three to four past unbroken, over six broken. Write full particulars to "X", care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE—Toulouse geese, Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, White Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes. Won at Brandon seventy prizes in 1910. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

FOR SALE—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 30 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

WANTED—Eight cows on shares for four years term; feed plenty. D. H. Watson, Mewassine Alta.

DAIRY, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS—Land in lots from 5 acres up; close to Abbotsford; on electric road. Best location in the Fraser Valley. The garden of British Columbia. Crop failures unknown. For booklet, prices and terms, write Joe McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

FRUIT LANDS—Best Fruit Land in British Columbia in famous Upper Okanagan Valley. No irrigation required. Special inducement to settlers in Carlin Orchards. \$145 per acre, ready for planting; ½ cash, balance in three years. C. P. R. runs through property. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Rogers, Black & McAlpine, 524 Pender Street Vancouver, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE—That desirable property known as the Kintire Stock Farm, containing 480 acres of first-class land with 360 acres cultivated and balance pasture, all being well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. There is a good frame house, good granaries, hog pen, fine barn (40 x 100 feet, on stone basement), good well of water, pumped into barn by windmill. This farm will be sold at a bargain for quick sale. Apply to Henry Armstrong, Owner, Forrest, Man.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—Offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklet, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A33, Broughton St., Victoria, B.C.

Ready-Made Farm For Sale—480 acres, situated two miles from Newdale, Man., highly cultivated land, good mixed farming, each quarter section fenced and cross fenced. Abundant supply of good water. Stone stable with 16 foot frame top; granaries, work shop, implement shed, hog pen, cook house. House heated with furnace. Abundant supply of hard and soft water in the kitchen. Telephone service. Terms \$3000 cash, with easy terms for balance. James Irwin, proprietor, Box 139 Newdale, Man.



*"It's time
you owned
a Waltham"*

WALTHAM

is the watch of established reputation for accuracy throughout the world. It has had the unqualified endorsement of jewelers, whose knowledge of watch-making is both practical and technical, for nearly three-quarters of a century. The Waltham Colonial Riverside Maximus movement is the newest word in watchmaking. A thing of beauty, and a watch of splendid accuracy. Made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable time-piece. Ask your Jeweler.

WALTHAM WATCH CO., - WALTHAM, MASS., U. S. A.
Canadian Office, 189 St. James Street, Montreal

with transportation between American ports, we believe that some of the facts presented will be of interest to our readers, so we publish the following summary:—

The system of inland waterways formed by the great lakes has done much toward making better and cheaper service in the marketing of a large part of the grain crops of the United States. Deepening the lake channels has made it possible to use larger vessels, and with the increased size of the carriers have come lower freight rates.

In discussing improvements in lake channels, the report shows that in 1871 the ordinary depth of water at the shallowest points between Buffalo and Lakes Superior and Michigan was about 14 feet, while in 1909 this depth had been increased to 21 feet. Deepening the channel was accompanied by the building of larger boats. During 1871-1875 the average size of the vessels built on the lakes was 193 tons, of 100 cubic feet gross measurement and the average size of those built in 1906-1909 was 1,232 tons. The lake boats built now are more than six times as large as those built when the channel was seven feet shallower.

While the average cargo of grain received at Buffalo for a season may be less than one-half that amount, 400,000 bushels is not an unusual cargo to be shipped in one vessel. One ship cleared from Duluth on November 4, 1908, with 413,930 bushels of wheat, and sixteen days later cleared again from the same port, this time with a cargo of 462,374 bushels of flaxseed and oats. Each of these loads, if carried by rail, would have required 10 trains of about 400 cars each.

Freight rates charged for carrying grain on the lakes are much lower than in days of shallower channels and smaller boats. The average rate for wheat from Chicago to Buffalo had decreased in 1906-1909 to less than one-fourth the average for 1871-1875, and in the past several years a considerable number of shipments of wheat have been carried over the thousand-mile routes from Chicago or Duluth to Buffalo for as little as 1 cent a bushel. Railroad freight rates on grain have declined also during the period covered by the Department's bulletin; the average rate from Chicago to New York by all-rail routes has been, for the past several years, less than one-half of the charges of thirty-five or forty years ago. During this time, the size of the box cars, the kind used to carry grain, has increased three-fold.

The larger cargoes of the lakes do not pass through Welland Canal, its depth being but two-thirds that of the shallowest passages between Buffalo and Chicago or Duluth, so the shipments to ports on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River are much smaller than those to Lake Erie. Of the total grain shipped by lake from Duluth (and Superior), Chicago, and Milwaukee during the past ten or more years, only about 7 per cent. was carried to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence River.

To ports east of Niagara, even allowing for the longer distance, freight rates on wheat are much higher than to ports on Lake Erie. From Chicago the rates to Montreal have for the past several years been about three times those to Buffalo.

A considerable number of tables are given to show receipts and shipments of grain at the different lake ports and the quantities carried over various routes.

Getting at the Value of a Dairy Bull.

In buying a milch cow the chief point always to consider is how much milk will she give. In buying a dairy sire, we should ask how much milk will his dam give and how much milk did the dam of his sire give. Too often emphasis is not put upon these two questions. Dairy bulls are not equally valuable because they look alike or because they measure up the same on a score card. We must know about their ancestry. What did they do? A recent

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

VIRGINIA FARMS

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre and up—five years ago the price was only \$5.00. Splendid country for fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming. Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, good neighbors. Our Illustrated Booklet, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information on request. Write for them now. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.

F. H. LaBaume Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2058, Roanoke, Va.

\$10
AND UP
BUT PRICE

PER ACRE NOW RAPIDLY ADVANCING

writer in Hoard's Dairyman has figured out the value of dairy bulls in a rather clever way, as follows: "In estimating the relative value of bulls capable of producing cows yielding annually 200, 300, 400 and 500 pounds of butterfat respectively, it is assumed that each bull will produce fifteen heifer calves and fifteen bull calves annually. The relative value of the heifers from the different bulls, is based upon the relative net profits obtained from the cows as determined in the preceding calculation with cows. The bull calves from the different bulls are given values corresponding to those given the calves in the calculation just referred to.

"Since cows producing only 200 pounds of butterfat a year are maintained at only a small profit, bulls capable of producing such cows will not be considered here. By referring to the preceding figures with cows, it will be found that cows yielding 400 pounds of butterfat a year will produce annually \$16.70 more net profit than those yielding 300 pounds of butterfat. The immediate increased value of the fifteen heifer calves from the 400-pound bull will, therefore, amount to \$16.70 x 15, or \$250.50.

"Since these heifers will produce for a period of eight years, the real annual increased value represented by the

The Empire Market C. L. CHARREST

PROPRIETOR

296 Main Street, Winnipeg

Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb

fifteen heifer calves from the better bull will amount to \$250.50 x 8, or \$2,004.00. Adding to this \$180 as the increased value of the fifteen bull calves, we have a total of \$2,184 which represents the total annual increase value of the offspring from the 400-pound bull over that of the 300 pound one. Allowing six years as the period of usefulness of bulls, we get a grand total of \$13,104 in favor of the 400-pound bull during his six year period of usefulness.

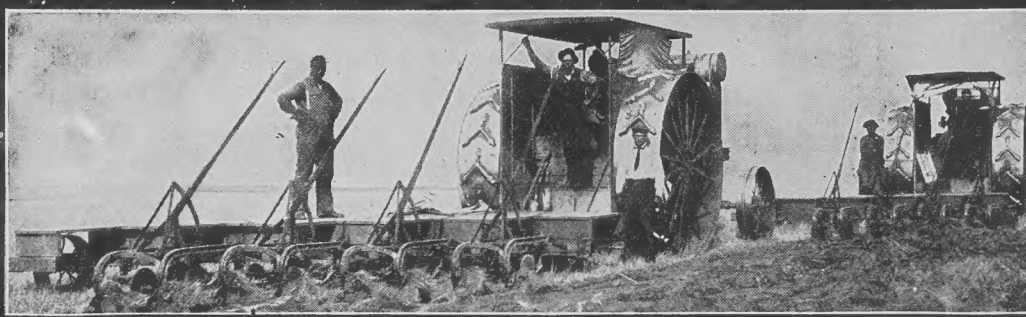
"Since the 300-pound bull is valued at \$40 and the 400-pound bull at \$150, it will be necessary to deduct from the above the difference in the interest taxes, risk and depreciation of the two bulls. These items, if figured the same as for cows, will amount to \$72.68 for six years, leaving a net profit of \$13,031.32 in favor of the 400-pound bull.

"Using the same method of calculation

and allowing \$300 as the value of a bull capable of producing cows yielding 500 pounds of butterfat a year, the net profit of this bull during his six years period of usefulness will exceed that of the 400-pound one by \$20,668.50. Adding this amount to the \$3,031.32 previously determined as the net profit of the 400-pound bull over the 300-pound one, we get the big sum of \$23,699.82 as the reward of keeping a 500-pound bull six years instead of a 300-pound bull.

"If we value heifer calves according to the net profits obtained from cows when the latter are raised upon the farm, the differences found above will be considerably greater."

Paint can be taken out of clothes, no matter if it is dry, with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine.



THE "FLOUR CITY" IS THE ENGINE YOU WANT!

If modern design and careful construction, coupled with ease and economy of operation, mean anything to you in a Farm Tractor, the "FLOUR CITY" is the engine you want. It has shown its superiority by TWICE WINNING THE GOLD MEDAL at the International Motor Contest at Winnipeg.

Built in two sizes, 30 and 40 h.p.; has high drive wheels, best accessories—made on honor throughout, and gives lasting satisfaction to every buyer.

Write for catalog and record of its achievements in all classes of farm work.

Kinnard-Haines Co., 820 44th Ave. N. and Bryant, Minneapolis, Minn.

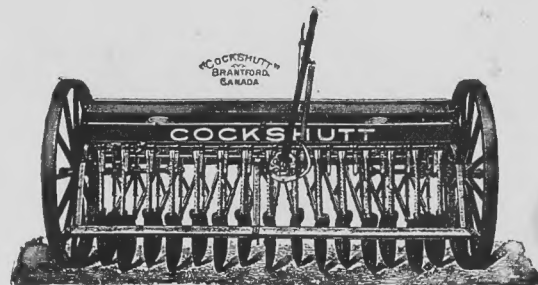
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Dominion Sales Agents, Winnipeg
Calgary, Toronto

Made in Canada by a Canadian Firm that knows what Machinery the Western Farmer needs



NEW JEWEL GANG—Built entirely of Steel and Malleable Iron.

One of the strongest features that has ensured the success of Cockshutt farm implements throughout the western provinces is the fact that they are manufactured by a firm that has made a critical study of the varying soil conditions of our country, and making implements to meet each particular need. Many implements of the Cockshutt line sold



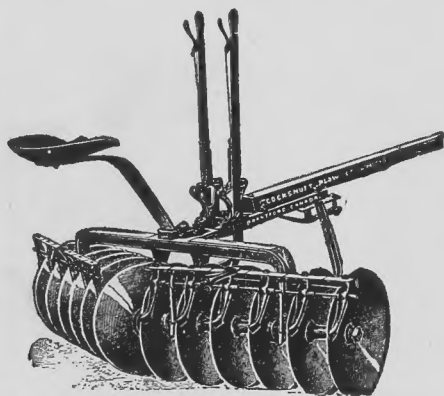
COCKSHUTT DISC DRILL—Made with Single Disc, Double or Disc Drag Shoe.

in the east are never seen on the western market and vice-versa, and it is this specialization that enables the farmer in every part of Canada to buy Cockshutt implements particularly fitted to his needs.

Cockshutt quality starts at the beginning—from the selection of the raw material and runs carefully through each step of manufacture, ending with the finished product which calls forth the highest character of draftsmanship and mechanical skill. The farmer who buys any Cockshutt implement, not only buys the finest material and workmanship it is possible to obtain, but he invariably gets more material (as instance our plow shares, which are heavier than those of any others on the market), features which go to ensure greater strength, durability and better work.

COCKSHUTT Farm Implements

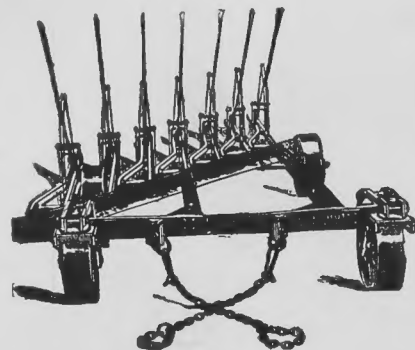
embrace a complete line required by the farmer from one year's end to the other. Our plows have a great reputation in the west—our Engine Gang Plow being acknowledged and proven to be the finest in the country. The Cockshutt Disc Drill is the strongest and most accurate seeding machine in Canada. Then there is the



No. 1 OUT-THROW DISC HARROW.

well-known Cockshutt-Frost & Wood harvesting machinery which we represent in the Western Provinces, besides such other old established lines as Adams Farm Wagons and Sleighs, Brantford Carriages and Cutters, "Wonder" Fanning Mills, Kemp Manure Spreaders, Hoover Potato Diggers, Aspinwall Potato Planters, Admiral Hay Presses, etc., etc.

You can buy any of these goods with the positive assurance that they will stand up to their work under all conditions, and give genuine satisfaction.



COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG—Made in 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow Frames.

See Our Nearest Dealer or Write for Catalogue

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**

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